INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 221 BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
8 Sep.	Mantua ..	All	10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..	direct	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	from	16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..	tranship-	16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	ment	16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,209
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda *x ..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
31st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	8 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 „
Tamba Maru ..	6845	30 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
4th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
5th Sept.	Bandra ..	Bussrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th „	Vasna ..	Bussrah via Karachi
*8th Sept	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*10th „	Vira ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellore ..	Mombasa via Mozambique

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. and O. Mail Steamer and through passengers to Bussrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA,
Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	24th Aug.	6th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 865.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas to Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharya.
REFORM OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
By St. Nihal Singh.
PILLARS OR WARDS OF THE EMPIRE.
By Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
By Prof. Jayanta Kumar Das Gupta.
THE OCTOBER RESULTS
By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE S. I. R. STRIKE.
Mr. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.A.
UNDER THE GREAT MOGHULS
By Prof. K. G. Warty, M.A.
SIR BHADILAL—A STUDY
By Dr. S. R. Hasan, M.R.A.S.
THE ART OF LITERARY STUDY
By Prof. P. G. Sahasranama Iyer, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CEYLON
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

A few copies of the back numbers are also available. Any one who remits Rs. 5. (if by cheque Rs. 5-4-0) and enrols himself as regular subscriber for the year 1927 will get these numbers and thus have a complete set. No one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. Please note that copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future hereafter? If you wish to know it Please purchase Professor SHAH'S WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST, containing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. Visiting hours in morning from 9 to 1 p.m. and in evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.) Second Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 4. Whole life history is predicted by examining palm. Horroscopes are prepared and examined. Special accommodation for Ladies.

PROFESSOR SHAH alias
MANEKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

[Register No. .....

Date of pay..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED One S.A.S. Apply C. M. O., MANGROL, Kathiawar.

A 31036

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital New Charni Road between 5 7 p. m.

A R1148

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—An M.B.B.S., ASSISTANT SURGEON for Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital, Devgad Baria. Starting salary Rs. 100/ rising to 150/ with free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, birth place caste, experience of previous service, etc., to the STATE MEDICAL OFFICER, Baria State, Devgad Baria.

A 31037

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for ten years. Distribution date 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rupees six. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.

Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

R1140.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONSEQUENT on 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1928, being Public Holidays, the Week-End Express, which usually leaves Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, will run on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1928, to the usual timings, viz:—

On 5-9-28.

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 18-30
Poona	Arr. 22-30

The Return Special will, as usual, run on SUNDAY, the 9th September, 1928, leaving Poona at 19|30 hours arriving Victoria Terminus at 23|40.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag: Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st September, 1928.

31034

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONSEQUENT on 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1928, being Public Holidays, the usual Week-end 1st Class Bogie Carriage will be attached to the Nagpur Express leaving Victoria Terminus at 23-15 hours on WEDNESDAY (instead of on Friday), the 5th September, 1928, for the convenience of Golfers and others, for Nasik.

2. The carriage will, as usual, be returned to Bombay by the Peshawar Express leaving Nasik Road at 2-4 a.m. arriving Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1928, as usual.

3. Passengers can stay in the carriage in the same way as during the Week Ends.

W. H. SCOTT.
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th August, 1928.

31025

NOTICE.

PROTECTION OF MILK.

THE EXPOSURE of milk in open vessels renders it unfit for human food.

Dealers in milk are accordingly warned that, any milk found in vessels not properly covered whether during its carriage through the streets or in any other circumstances, will, under the powers conferred by Sections 415 and 416 of the Municipal Act, be destroyed.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 1st September, 1928.

31038

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY ACT OF 1913.

AND OF

THE BAILHONGAL COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In voluntary Liquidation)

IN pursuance of the consent order passed in the matter of the above Company by the High Court of Bombay the Liquidaters will sell by public auction on the premises of the Company all the moveable and immoveable property of the above named Company consisting of a Ginning factory, Godowns and other connected buildings and stores etc., in convenient lots on Sunday the 9th September 1928 commencing from 9 a.m. The terms of the sale will be notified at the time of the sale.

Dated 2nd September, 1928.

S. N. ANGADI,
N. S. NARGUNDKAR,
Joint Liquidators.

31050

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

TOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Third Class Bogie Carriage that used to run between Hyderabad and Jamnagar prior to 1st March 1928, and now running between Mehsana and Jamnagar will again run between Hyderabad and Jannagar by the trains connecting with our 2 up and 3 Down trains for the convenience of passengers.

The public are further reminded that a dining Car under the management of a high caste Brahmin runs by these trains between Dwarka and Rajkot Junction.

N. R. GREEN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Jamnagar, 31st August, 1928.

31044

FOR SALE.

THE KISTMA SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED, MASULIPATAM.

COMPLETE SUGAR MANUFACTURING PLANT manufactures sugar from palmyra and other Jaggeries. Manufacturing capacity is 30 bags of 168 lbs. each per day. The factory is in working order. The machinery is almost new and is in good condition. The whole factory as it is, or the buildings and the machinery separately will be sold by the undersigned. If further particulars are required write to him.

R. RAMACHANDRAYYA,
Liquidator.

R1149

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SHED FOR HOUSING ELECTRIC ENGINES AT LONAVLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., required for the above shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for shed for Housing Electric Engines at Lonavla". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 30th August, 1928.

31040

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOILERS, NON-LOCO, REQUIRED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION DEPT.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and specification, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Boilers Non-Loco." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.

30998

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for Municipal Printing work alternatively for 1, 3 and 5 years commencing from 1st March, 1929, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1929.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for Municipal Printing" and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

If the teiderer is a firm, it is requested that the names of the partners constituting the firm should be inserted while submitting the tender.

Forms of tender, etc., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5|- for each copy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th August, 1928.

31049

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGLE MILD STEEL PURLINS AND ANGLE CLEATS FOR RE-ROOFING OF LOCO SHOPS, PAREL.

The Ag. Agent, G.. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions of contract can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGLE MILD STEEL PURLINS AND ANGLE CLEATS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agents's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
30th August, 1928.

31033

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 388 of 1927.

PURSHORAM DAMODAR ASHUR ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SALUBAI GOVINDSWAMI NAIDU ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made the above suit and bearing dated the 28th day of November, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Gowthan land or Ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and situate at Rasta Peth, Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and bearing house No. 300, Sanad No. 300/302, being on the south side of the road leading from Tabut Road and Bhatti Gate and bounded on the West by the property of Jagudili on the south by Kumbhargalli lane and on the North by the Road leading from Tabut Road to Bhatti gate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25/27/31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.

30897

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 809 of 1926.

VASSANJI KALLIANJI Ooka Plaintiff.

v|s.

ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4813 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New No. 3002, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3, 4|7055 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 525-526-527 and 528 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows-that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kaikhushru Mancherji Adenwalla on or towards the west by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons and on or towards the north by the property known as Shashtri Hall and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3378 (1-2) 3378 (3), 3378 (3a), 3378 (4), 3378 (5), and Street No. 33-35-35A-35B-35C and 35D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1928.

H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.

31024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAIKH EBRAHIM BAKZA. of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Surat, outside the Fort of bombay .....u....Deceased.

SHAIKH ABDUL REHMAN BAKZA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the brother and one of the heirs of the deceased residing at Chaupatty, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 25th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

31046

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 922 of 1928.

Re: Sha PREMCHAND VIRCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a dealer in Pearls carrying on business in the name of Premchand Virchand at Parsi Gulli, Khara Kuwa out of Fort .....An Adjudged Insolvent.
Ex parte: CHAMANLAL LAKHMICHAND .....Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Sha Premchand Virchand has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 30th day August, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

31047

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 602 of 1927.

HIRALAL GOCULDAS DALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Hiralal Goculdas Dalal & Co. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL, (2) KANAIYALAL RANCHHODBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants and (3) MANEKBAI, widow of Kaikhushroo Temulji Mody, (4) PIROZSHA KAIKHUSHRO MODY, (5) JEHANGIR KAIKHUSHRO MODY, and (6) TEHMURAS KAIKHUSRO MODY, the last four of Poona Parsi Inhabitants, heirs and next of kin of Kaikhushro Temulji Mody the first, second and the original third defendants carrying on business in the name and firm of Shrikrishna Ginning and Pressing Factory at Lahore ....Defendants.

To,

PIROZSHA KAIKHUSHRO MODY,
The Fourth defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiff has filed the above suit against the defendants claiming Rupees 5,270-6-6 interest and costs and further interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 26th September, 1928, at eleven O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an attorney and as the day fixed is for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses and documents on that day. Take notice that in default of your appearance the sdit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of March, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31048

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re.1|4
Rajvaidya Haravanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—502, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BABA DHABU STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver, in Suit No. 265 of 1927, (Sarjudas vs. Anandibai) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated the 11th April 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or building standing hereon situate at Baba Dhabu Street near Null Bazar admeasuring about 133-50 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2704, New No. 9710, Old Survey No. 1235, New Survey No. 4452, Cadastral Survey No. 3652, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6876, Street No. 143 and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' passage, on the West by Dhaboo Street, on the South by a Gulli and the property of Valibhai Mahomed and anr. and on the North by the Maruti Temple and the property appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT "OLIVE" LODGE WANDBY ROAD, FORT NEXT TO THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL AND TATA'S PALACE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th September, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction very valuable and handsome teak and black wood house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table and chairs, side board and dinner wagons, carpets, electric lights and fans, ice box, drawing room suites chesterfields, cabinets, ornaments, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases sweet tone gramophone, bedsteads, screens, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, roll top writing tables, hat stands, reclining sofas wall and table clocks, cutlery, linen, meat sofes, etc., etc.

The property of Rev. J. Gibb and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, Receiver appointed in suit No. 1131 of 1913 (Rahimtulla Meherali and others vs. Kassumbhoy Alibhoy) and suit No. 183 of 1916 (Khensabai widow and others vs. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt., and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street otherwise known as Khoja Moholla, admeasuring about 160 square yards bearing Collector's old No. 724-724, new No. 6442, old survey No. 203-204, new survey No. 2791, cadastral survey No. 986 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 51 and now under B. Ward No. 1670, Street Nos. 179-81, formerly and now under Street No. 163 and bounded on the north by the house of Fazul Goolam Hossein, on the south by the house forming part of the estate of the late Sajan Meherali, on the east by passage and on the west by the said Samuel Street or Khoja Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.**, cured **Without Knife**, by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30; and 10 p.m.
The eighth wonder of the World!

METROPOLIS
METROPOLIS
METROPOLIS

Photoplay totally different from anything which the silent drama has ever seen!
A MIGHTY "UFA" PRODUCTION
Featuring the Wonderful Actress:—

BRIGITTE HELM

Marvellous Heart Drama standing splendidly against the Amazing Kaleidoscopic Background of 1,000 Feet High Buildings, Elevated Trains Rushing Onwards—Roadways from House-top to House-top.
THE WONDER PICTURE FOR ALL TIME!

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Complete Change of Programme

Miss BLANCHE
Miss VICTORIA

HINDU JOGI DANCE
In Oriental SONGS and DANCES
Supported by Turkish Musicians
In conjunction with
CINEMA PROGRAMME

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Radiant star of the Follies, Alluring empress of the dance. Now comes in her first starring motion picture doing the dance that made her world-famous.

GILDA GRAY
IN
"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"

You'll love her—The prettiest, peppiest dancing girl you ever laid eyes on. A regular little tonic to set the red blood tingling again.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Two Vocal Concerts

SATURDAY 8th Sept. at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY 9th Sept. at 5-30 P. M.
DO NOT MISS THE MUSIC OF

Miss SUNDERABAI

(of Poona.)

Miss Sunderabai's voice is easily the sweetest and at Thumri—the lighter side of Indian Music—she can outclass the best. Miss Sunderabai's style of singing is an absolute departure from the old stereotype rut into a fascinating new environment.

Booking at the Theatre.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously sure to remove Impotency

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

3, (C) Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D. Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medic'l College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON WEAK ALL OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Sept. 3.

Yesterday depression over the United Provinces has caused local rain in that area and is now becoming unimportant. Conditions are unsettled in the north of the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon is generally weak over the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma and local in upper Burma, United Provinces, Central Provinces west and Central India. A few falls occurred in Assam, Bihar, Rajputana East, Central Provinces East, Punjab Hills, Hyderabad South, Malabar, Madras coast north.

The chief amounts are, Port Blair Diamond Island Kyaukpyu half inch Tavoy Mandalay one, Amherst Bhamo one and half, Sibsagar, Darjeeling half, Agra two, Mainpuri one and half, Lucknow Indore three quarters, Seoni half, Pendra Dharampur Udaipur Hanamkonda Mangalore Masulipatam quarter.

Forecast.—Increase in Assam.—A. P.

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Bombay, Sept 3.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. No more rain required.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Multan.—All crops doing well, Recent rain has been very beneficial.

Delhi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects improving.

Agra.—Looks like rain.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Food grains doing well.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up.—Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy.—Cotton plants healthy. Jowar prospects improving Crop prospects improving.

Khamgaon.—Showery. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up.—Cotton plants in flower and the present weather may improve yield slightly. Prospects of cotton crop much improved. Food grains prospects improving.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants making good progress.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhallera.—Looks like clearing up.—Cotton plants in low-lying fields damaged owing to too much rain, and will have to be resown.

Bhavnagar.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes Cotton plants in flower.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Mornings cold and dewy.—Smaller area for cotton sown this year. Cotton plants making good progress and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Ruby crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Food grains doing well.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.—Flowering of ground-nuts and kharif cotton commenced here and there. Food grains suffering from want of rain. Rain urgently required. Rabi sowings stopped for want of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 3RD SEPTEMBER 1928.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the west United Provinces but is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been local in the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces West, while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana East, the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South, Malabar and the Madras Coast North. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in north-west India, lightly to moderately clouded in the east Central Provinces, the Deccan and south-east Madras, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the east and north Punjab, the west United Provinces and Central India East, and drier in the Madras Deccan and parts of Madras South-east. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and upper Sind.

Forecast.—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Quetta	0.03"
Agra	2.38"
Mainpuri	1.46"
Jhansi	0.26"
Cawnpore	0.11"
Allahabad	0.04"
Kotah	0.05"
Neemuch	0.07"
Indore	0.80"
Saugor	0.10"
	hours.
Khandwa	0.08"
Ratnagiri	0.03"
Mormugao	0.08"
Karwar	0.02"
Ahmednagar	0.07"
Hyderabad	0.07"
Mangalore	0.19"
Cochin	0.01"
Masulipatam	0.27"

BOMBAY.—
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—
Colaba Observatory 0.00"
" " total from 1st to date 75.43" (17.87" above normal)
St. George's Hospital 0.00"
J. J. Hospital 0.00"

Maximum temperature 87 deg (1 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 below normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sep. 3.

Rainfall at Colaba Point, Fort, J. J. Hospital.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 3-9-28 Colaba Point 0.00, Fort, 0.00, J. J. Hospital, 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point, 75.43, Fort, 105.52, J. J. Hospital, 80.75.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point, 56.56, Fort, 71.74, J. J. Hospital, 56.35.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point, 60.51, Fort, 88.80, J. J. Hospital, 71.94.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a summary of meterological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3rd instant.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.931 inches (.049 above normal.)

Barometer at 4 p.m. (previous day) .752 inches (.051 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometr in past 24 hours. +.016.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 86.5 degrees (1.4 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 75.1 degrees (0.5 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 71 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.M.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 89 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours. 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy to) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 4.00.

Total rainfall during the month 0.14.

Total rainfall during the year 75.44.

Earthquiake report:—An earth quake shock of moderate in tensity at its origin about 900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 11h. 42m. on the 1st inst. (I.S.T.)

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MANSOON WEEKERS.

The depression over Rajputana is practically stationary but has deepened since yesterday. It has caused general heavy rain in Rajputana and an extension of rainfall in the Punjab and Kashmir. Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the north Bay of Bengal have developed into a shallow depression over southwest Bengal where low depression over northwest Bengal wher some heavy falls have occurred. The monsoon has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula, Gujarat and Central India, but has extended in Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and on the western Himlayas and an extension along the frontier.

Burma.—Rainfall has been local; Victoria Points reports 3.3", Myitkyina 2.1", Bassein 1.3", Mergui 1.1", Bhamo 1.2" and Akyab 0.7". Skies are moderately clouded.

Northeast India, includin Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and local in Assam; Dibrugarh has had 1.7", Tezpur 1.3", Saugor Island 3.5", Calcutta 1.8", Burdwan 0.7", Sibsagar 0.7", Hukitala 2.0". Cuttack 2.5", Sambalpur 1.2", Hazaribagh 0.8", Balasore 0.6", Ranchi 0.5" and Naya Dumka 0.5". Skies are heavily clouded in Southeast Bengal Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Orissa, and locally in defect in north Bengal. Maximum temperature was below normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly generally in Central India West and Berar and local in the United Provinces, Central India East and the Central Provinces; Meerut reports 1.7", Lucknow 0.3" Akola 0.9", Hoshangabad 7.7", Amraoti 0.9", Neemuch 0.6", Indore 0.4", Jubbulpore 0.6" and Panchmarhi and Raipur 0.5" each. Skies are heavily clouded in west Central India and moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the Central Provinces and west Central India. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Kashmir and Rajputana and local rain in the Punjab and Gujarat; Jodhpur has had 2.6", Ajmer 6.5", Kotah 3.0", Bikaner 2.2", Mount Obu 2.3", Udaipur 1.2", Hissar 1.6", Montgomery 1.0", Lahore 0.7", Dalhousie 2.4", Stinagar 0.3", Sonamarg 0.4" and Deesa, Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad 0.3" each. Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab and Kashmir and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana, the Punjab and Kashmir. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual in the southeast Punjab, Baluchistan and Rajputana West. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 103 deg. recorded at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred Malabar; Ratnagiri reports 2.7", Karwar 1.1", Marmagao 0.7", Mangalore 0.9" and Malegaon 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Konkan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity was locally in defect in Madras Southeast, and the Madras Coast North. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—August 29th, Thana (Bombay) 6.1", and Manpur (Indore) 6.2"; August 30th, Bamra (Orissa) 6.7", Khusalgarh (Neemuch) 7.4" and Gautampura (Indore) 8.7"; and August 31st, Beawar (Ajmer) 5.3" and Merta (Jodhpur) 9.7".

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE.

The film to be shown at the Empire Theatre takes us to the other extreme, for it attempts to predict the conditions which will exist in the world a thousand years hence. Novelists and short-story writers have already laid bare their thoughts concerning the year 2928, or thereabouts, but this film (which is entitled "Metropolis") marks the first serious attempt to visualise it on the screen. And what will the wonder city of the future be like? Who can say with any certainty? But the authors and producers of "Metropolis" have made a stupendous effort to follow the present craze for mechanisation to its logical end. And so it is that in the year 2928 the world is expected to be divided into two distinct layers. On the surface, living in splendid houses and surrounded by every luxury, will live the people who control the brains of the world; and in the nethermost regions, thousands of feet towards the centre of the earth, will live the workers, mere automatons whose individuality will be sunk beneath the possession numbers instead of names. And in a sort of half-way stage between the elite and the serfs will be a vast hall of machinery—also operated "by numbers." The film takes all these things and collates them on the screen in the form of a connected story, introduces a love interest and concludes with a successful effort at reintroducing the personal element in the mechanical world that is predicted for those days. Withal, the film is a magnificent production, with tens of thousands of people in the cast, and to those who have read Jules Verne, Rudyard Kipling, H. G. Wells or Arnold Bennett it will have an irresistible appeal.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

An entirely different type of story is "Aloma of the South Seas," to be shown this week at the Royal Opera House by Madan Theatres, Limited. Here is a warm, colourful comedy-drama of the tropics, packed with gay dances, high-powered romance and picturesque South Sea atmosphere. Aloma, the heroine, is loved by a native pearl diver and is in love with a derelict white man, and the theme carries her through to a triumphant decision which is influenced in no small degree by the appearance on the island of the girl to whom the derelict had formerly been engaged. The story ran as a stage play on Broadway for more than a year, and its screen version is notable for the first appearance on one of the famous Broadway Follies, Gilda Gray, who is reputed to have been discovered by no less person than Sophie Tucker herself.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

Harold Lloyd seems to be having a non-stop run in the "Kid Brother," which today enters its fifth week in Bombay. It is still being shown at the Empress Theatre, where Madan's Weekly Review is included in a programme which will be repeated at special matinees during the week-end and on the Bank Holidays at the end of next week. When an independent motion picture company assembles five of the biggest players in the industry to take part in a single production, it can be nothing but a sure sign that the company has faith in the story it is producing and in the requirements of the public. Such a story is "He who Laughs Last," which will be shown during the coming week at the Edward Cinema. Kenneth Macdonald, the man with the million dollar personality, is the star, and the featured players include such names of prominence as Margaret Cloud, Geno Corrado, David Torrence and Harry Northrup. It is a "crook" story and concerns the adventures of a man who has earned the name of "The Killer." By way on contrast, the programme will include a two-reel comedy entitled "Sky Jumpers" and the latest issue of the Pictograph.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The Management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road being forced by thousands of the Bombay Cinema Lovers to show to "Don Juan" the greatest love story of the ages now screen it with respectful obedience to their commands from to-day. The story, founded upon the legend of the greatest lover of all the ages, has at the back of it a three-hundred year tradition that has inspired poets, dramatists, musicians and artists [illegible] this wealth of story material Meredyth, the scenarist, has built [illegible] that brims with the splendour of the Rome of the Borgias, and is alive with flashing action. John Barrymore, who is acknowledged the greatest romantic actor of his day, fairly revels in the silken fascinations of the role of the great romantic lover. Amid scenes that range from an old Moorish castle in Spain to the glorious pageantry of Rome, the character finds the beautiful ladies of his hearts desire, and loves them exquisitely. Don Juan is a woman's picture. The ladies will love it It has everything they like. A fascinating, handsome, delightfully wicked hero; beautiful girls gorgeously gowned and a plot that will tickle their sensibilities The ending is most spectacular-Don Juan fleeing with his swooning sweetheart on horseback, pursued by hordes of the followers of Lucretia, and, single-handed, filling purgatory with brand new faces. In short, everyone will find something to marvel at in this production.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"The Golden Bed" the gorgeous Cecil B. de Mille Paramount super-picture produced in a magnificently lavish style regardless of cost, which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) this week, is a charming and thrilling story of American ideals and dreams. It is a story of modern marriage and success. Featured in the principal roles are Liban Bich, Rod Les Recque, Vera Reynolds, Theodore Kosloff and Julia Faye. A gorgeous wedding with the "De Mille Touch" thrilling scenes amidst Alpine Glaciers, a startlingly colourful "candy ball" and other typical de Mille sets form an ideal background for this story of a man ruined by extravagance of one sister and regenerated by another. Candy chairs human chocolate drops and peppermint sticks, candy stickpins—candy, candy candy hundreds of pounds of it in decoration to make a setting for a ball in which the hero, risen to wealth, is dashed to ruin—such is the striking spectacle of Cecil B. De Mille's newest and the most gorgeous production "The Golden Bed" which runs for the current week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). It is an interesting story of a young thoughtless, flirting wife, who loves, not her husband but his money and sends him headlong to ruin and degradation. It proves a very important moral that women, crazed for social position, will sometimes drag, their husbands right into financial disaster. These women frequently play out a verbal dual, and wage a battle of wits for social mastery. For once the men in the families are mere pawns in the game.

THE CAPITOL.

Reginald Denny, Universal's popular comedy star, tops all his former successful performances in "Good Morning Judge" the swiftest moving and most entertaining picture of his career, which will be shown here shortly. Denny, filmdom's best-known farceur, has a role that fits him perfectly. He is Freddie Grey, young and wealthy, who falls in love with the owner of a mission for reformed criminals. The star's ability at comedy was never better shown than in this film. William A. Seiter, who has directed so many of Denny's pictures, wield the megaphone on "Good Morning Judge," which will arouse regular cyclone of ribtickling hilarity. The girl is played by blonde Mary Nolan, who is recognized as one of Hollywood's most beautiful and capable heroines. The programme also includes a rollicking two-reel comedy and the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

RIVER DRESS TO BE CENSORED.

BAN ON BATHING COSTUMES

The Thames Conservancy and the Port of London Authority have given definite instructions to lock-keepers not to permit people whom they consider insufficiently clothed to pass through the locks.

The new order makes lock-keepers official censors of women's dress and is greatly resented, not only by river-girls, but by boatmen and hotel proprietors.

LOCK-KEEPERS' ORDERS.

Apparently the lock-keepers have little authority to prevent those whose clothes do not meet with their approval from going through the lock. Their instructions are to tell the offenders to "cover themselves properly." What will happen if a fair offender defies the regulation, no one knows.

Most of the lock-keepers are pleased with the new order. They consider that the dress of the river girl has lately been going from bad to worse.

Mr. W. J. Vague, the lock-keeper at East Molesey, said that the way men and women came through the lock was absolutely indecent.

"The men are just as bad as the girls", he added. "If I see them coming through the lock in bathing costumes, I tell them to cover themselves. They would not walk through the streets dressed like that."

Mr. Vague admitted that if they refused to obey his instructions he would not have the power to refuse them admission.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

ADVANCE MEETING SELLING PRESSURE

NERVOUS FEELING.

Bombay, Sep. 3.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady and with scattered buying prices improved slightly. However at the advance there was increased selling pressure and prices ruled easy. The undertone of the market weak and there is no desire to buy up. Tata Iron shares showed a better tendency after opening but in the later trading rise was checked on long liquidation. The close was rather quiet. To-day's fluctuations were as under:—

Desing 827/8, 825, 827/8, 816/4.
Ispat 783/12, 785/12, 772/8, 775.
Peary 502/8, 496/4, 497/8, 495.
Century 380, 382/8, 377/8.
Tata I. Defd. 227/8, 231/4, 223/- 225
Tata T. Ord. 65/4, 66/4, 64/12.
Hydros 1076/4, 1068/12.
Indian Cement 355, 350.

Tenders:—

Out of a total of 34,428 shares tendered for delivery through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous.

Alcock	... 269
Bom. Dyeing	... 769
Bandi	10010
Bombay Steamer	... 1726
Bom. Burma Old	... 639

Century	... 655
Crescent	... 592
Colaba	... 388
Indore	... 248
Ind. Cement	... 1114
Ind. Bleaching	... 422
Katni Ord.	... 390
Kohinoor	... 1388
New Great	... 325
Nagpur	... 383
Pahani	... 326
Pearl	... 249
Simplex	... 396
Swadeshi	... 203
Tata Steel Ord.	... 4875
Tata Steel Df.	... 1921
Tata Hydro	... 853
Tram	... 3540

Face Value	Name	Closing Quotations.
100	Ahme Advance	... 380
50	Apollo	... 7
500	Bom: Cot:	... 341-4
250	Bombay Dyeing	... 803-12
250	Bradbury	... 225
100	Century	... 369-6
100	Central India	... 500
100	Colaba Land	... 133-12
100	Coorla	... 160
100	Crescent	... 141-4
250	Currim	... 190
250	David	... 250
250	Dawn	... 555
200	Ed: Sassoon	... 97-8
10	E. D. Sassoon	... 0-11-3
100	Elphinstone	... 13-8
250	Fazulbhoy	... 760
100	Finlay	... 117-8
1000	F. Petit	... 250
100	Globe	... 19
100	G-kak	... 125
100	Indore Malwa	... 367-8
250	Jamshed	... 35
50	Kastoorchand	... 17
100	Khatau	... 95
100	Kohinoor	... 208-2
250	Luxmi	... 1700
100	Madhavrao Scd.	... 11
100	Madhowji	... 70
50	Mathuradas	Nom 50
1000	Maneckji Petit	... 1400
100	Meyer Sas:	... 75
250	Model	... 80
1000	Morarji	... 1590
200	New Great	... 240
100	New City	... 105
250	Pahani	... 200-6
250	Pearl	... 486-4
100	Phoenix	... 305
10	Premier	... 188
100	Shapurji	... 14 12
1000	Shahpur	... 8350
250	Simplex	... 108 12
100	Swan	... 123-12
100	Swadeshi	... 460
500	Tata	... 53
500	Vishnu	... 2655
	BANKS.	
100-50A	Baroda	... 83-4
20-25A	Central	... 24 2
250-5A	Eastern	... 90
500	Imperial	... 1461-4
500-125A	Imperial Qrs.	... 352-8
100-50A	India	... 91
5	Union	... 13-10-6
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	... 23-14
250	Indian	... 345
100	Katni Ord.	... 247-8
40	Katni Df.	... 900
10	Punjab	... 15-8
	INSURANCE.	
15A	Jupiter	... 11-6
15A	New India	... 21-12
200-100A	Oriental	... 2460
	MINING.	
10	Central India	... 13 8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 73/13-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/3.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/. Rs. 83/.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates.—20th Sept. sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/13/0. 1945-55 Rs. 106/3/0. 4-1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 97/9/0. 4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 Rs. 94/2/0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

10	Shivrajpur	... 31
75	Tata Ord.	... 54-12
30	Tata Def.	... 219-6
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	... 335
1000	Andhra Vl.	... 700
250	Bom. Steam.	... 273-12
6	Brit. B. Petrol	... 4 11-6
125	Bom. Burma Old.	... 765
50	Bom. Burma New	... 281-4
100	Indian Bleaching	... 228-12
115	Scind a	... 14-5
30	Tata Construction	... 63
1000	Tata Hydro	... 1061-4
50	Tram Or.	... 151-14
	Preference Shares.	
10	Punjab Portland Cement	13-8
1000	Tata Power Pref	... 905
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref	... 90
50	Tram Pref.	... 69
1000	Andhra Valley Pref.	... 1007-8
500	Vishnu Pref.	... 637-8
150	Tata Steel 1st Pref.	... 139-8
500	Tata Mill Pref.	... 60
500	Nagpur Pre.	... 486 4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

In full-pressed Bales	31-8-28	Since 1st September This year	Last year.
Khandesh	102	307,249	315,141
Central India	...	299,680	318,827
Barsi and Nagar	...	319,242	204,894
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,698
Berar	422	730,789	578,454
Central Provinces	350	310,327	233,578
Total Oomras	874	2035804	1320892
Dholera	5	334,608	215,317
N.W. Provinces	...	65,213	59,570
Rajputana	...	56,213	59,570
Sind-Punjab	...	137,416	119,098
Broach	...	269,272	241,163
Compta & Dharwar	10	145,150	142,452
Westerns-Northerns	...	58,777	75,183
Cocanada	...	7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambidia	...	37,982	5,161
Persian	...	5,970	5718
American	...	102,910	370,120
Egyptian and African	2	83,[illegible]0	89,460
Comilla Burma & other sorts.	...	275	916
Total	... 891	3,423,757	3,165,642

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sep. 3.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	290 ...	...
Bengal Fine	285 ...	-6 +5
Bengal F.G.	270 ...	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	299 ...	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	324	315 ...
Nagpur Fine	325	315 ...
Yeotmal Fine	315	300 ...
Arvi Fine	315	300 ...
Amraoti Fine	310	285 ...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340	270 ...
Mulkapur Fine	295	265 ...
Khandesh Fine	280	260 ...
Mukhia F.G.	235	225 ...
Muthia Fine	...	... ...
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	295	170/80 ...
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	270 ...
	275	... ...
Parbhani/Saila F.G.G.S.	... 175	... ...
Indore/Ujjain Fine	295 170	... ...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285 270/75	...
Surat Fine	...	... ...
Broach Fine	335	... ...
Broach F.G.	...	... ...
Westerns M.G.	315	... ...
Cambodia	400	... ...
Miraj/Sangli	325	... ...
Compta Good	340	... ...
Dholera	...	... ...
Kadi/Viramgam	...	... ...

COMMERIAL NEWS

NEW YORK.

New York Sept. 1.

THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE REMAINED CLOSED TO-DAY AND WILL REMAIN CLOSED ON MONDAY THE 3RD INST.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 31-8-28	246000	62000
Receipts Yesterday do	32000	50000
Exports to date do	273000	416000
Stock at Ports 31-8-28	471000	1077000
,, Inferior Towns do	246000	339000
,, Liverpool 31-8-28	711000	1088000
Visible Supply 1-9-28	1807000	3172000
Quantity in Sight do	413000	906000

LIVERPOOL

RATHER STEADD. REPORTS OF GENERAL RAINS—FUTURES 4 TO 8 POINTS LOWER SALES 3,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 8 to 7 points but ruled steady on reports of general rains over the entire Cotton-Belt. The market improved somewhat and closed at a decline of 4 points for near months and 8 points for distant deliveries. Spot Cotton prices ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 points at 10.53d per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 Bale.

Empire futures closed quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points, while Egyptian futures closed unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Bureau will base estimate entirely on condition figures and par basis on experience of weevil years. If abandonment equal to average and taking average ten years heaviest weevil damage, a 10 points decline in condition is sufficient to confirm last. Bureau estimate. In our opinion this would cause advance. Hedge selling would not be sufficient to stop advance as trade heavily short. Our opinion weevil damage extensive and wide spread last week except Texas where crop deteriorated due to shedding. Market mostly very bearish but we disagree.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Weather cooler. "Entire Belt general rains. Forecast entire Belt fastly cloudy."

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—STEADY LIVERPOOL ADVICES—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The forward market opened to-day for Broach A./M. delivery at Rs. 349 and improved on short-covering. Liverpool cables were steady and at 4-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

Broach A./M. 352-4.
Oomra D./J. 319.
Bengal D./J. 284.

The forward market opened steady and Broach A/M. delivery improved to Rs. 351/ on rumours of excessive rains in America. At this level there was some selling and rates at 2.45 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M.	350/4
Oomra D/J.	316/8
Bengal D/J.	282

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The forward market opened at Rs. 351/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled steady with a small business rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 352/8.
Oomra D./J. 319/4.
Bengal D./J. 284.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 225.70 —0.40.
Dec. 224.80.
March 224.90 plus 0.80.

BULLION MARKET

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

London Ready 26/11.
London Forward 26/14.
America East 58/8.
China op. 2/7/14, Closing 2/7/11.
Ready 60/2.

	op.	h.	lo.	now.
Sawan	60/13	60/15	59/15	60/2
Bhadon	60/16	60/18	60/12	60/16
Tejimundi	1/1.			
Asoje	60/17	60/19	60/13	60/16
Tejimundi	1/8.			

GOLD.

Ready 21/6
Sawan 21/3/9.
Bhadon 21/6/3.
National City 21/9/6.
N. Manordas 21/8/6.
N. Motilall 21/6/.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Bengal 285 D.-J.
Broach 352 A.-M.
Umra 319 D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Broach	357	352	342	335
Southern	345	340	333	327
Comptah	360	350	340	

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

B. C. RATE T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Two Mails
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 Sept.

NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 127-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138-1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 178 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-1/2.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 5-16 1st inst.
Shanghai—London 2/7 7/8 3rd inst.
London—Japan 1/10 11/16 1st inst.
London—Paris 124.30 1st inst.
London—Belgium 34.90 1st inst.
London—Switzerland 25.20 1st inst.
London—Italy 92.70 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 1st inst. £4.4-11½ 30th ulto £4.4-11½.
Silver London Ready 1st inst. 26 11/16 30th ulto. 26 11-16.
Silver London Forward 1st inst. 26 7/8 29th ulto. 27 7/8.
Silver New York Ready 1st inst. 58 5/8 30th ulto. 59.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1st inst. 4 9/32 p.c. 30th ulto. 4 9/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1st inst. 4 15/32 p.c. 30th ulto. 4 15/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4½ p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3½ p.c. 3 Mos. 3 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1 1/2 to 2 annas per cwt. both in Spot as well as Forward Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 13/14-1/2 per Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Naramada Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
ShopmentAugust Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec Rs. 8/9-1/2 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./March Rs. nil.
Tone:—Firm.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 47/10, Highest 47/14, Lowest 47/9, Closing 47/14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 47/5, Highest 47/13, Closing 47/12/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/7/3 Highest 4/8/3, Closing 4/7/10-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/4, Highest 55/7/6, Closing 55/7.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTAIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 1.

Wheat Assuj	4/9
Wheat Maghan	4/11
Wheat Magh	4/13
Gram Assuj	4/2/3
Gram Maghan	4/1
Gram Magh	4/5/3
Barley Assuj	3/3
Gwara Poh	3/16
Cotton Seeds Maghan	3/7/3
Cotton Seeds Poh	3/7
Cotton Seeds Magh	3/6/9

Note:—Heavy rain fell constantly for twenty hours yesterday, there was no arrival of grain in the market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3 months discounts 4 9/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

Bata

MONSOON

SALE

LADIES', GENT'S,
AND
CHILDREN'S SHOES
FROM
SEPT. 1 to 8

REDUCTIONS: 20 to 75 per cent.

Sole Stockists :—
Dawar H. KAZI & Co., 249, HORNBY ROAD.
DAWOOD & Co., CARNAC ROAD, and LOHAR STREET

NEW YORK SPOT COTTON MONTHLY AVERAGE

19·28C FOR AUGUST

NET DECLINE OF 85 POINTS

Bombay, Sept. 3.

During August, the first of the new American cotton season 1928-29, New York spot cotton averaged 19·28c. The highest rate touched during the month was 20.40 on the 8th after the Bureau Report, while the lowest price 18.55 was recorded on the 13th giving a range of 1.85 points for the month. January contract was sold as high as 20.05 on the 8th, while the lowest rate of 18.05 was quoted in the 13th, showing a monthly range of 2 cents. The month of August is always marked by wild fluctuation in prices, which however was conspicuously absent this year. On the 8th the rate of prices advanced 75 points (20.40), but on the next day declined 1.45 points (18.95) which is quite phenomenal. Never in the current year has such a drastic decline in rates taken place in one day only. Below we give daily rates;

Aug.	N.Y. Spot.	N.Y. Jan. Highest	N. Jan. Lowest.
1	19.90	19.75	19.34
2	19.70	19.61	19.16
3	19.85	19.52	19.30
4	19.95	19.60	19.45
5		SUNDAY.	
6	19.65	19.49	19.20
7	19.65	19.25	19.01
8	20.40	20.05	18.90
9	18.95	19.80	18.40
10	19.30	18.90	18.51
11	18.90	18.87	18.50
12		SUNDAY.	
13	18.55	18.35	18.05
14	18.95	18.70	18.19
15	19.20	18.96	18.53
16	19.55	19.34	18.65
17	19.10	19.40	18.72
18	18.85	18.80	18.52
19		SUNDAY.	
20	18.85	18.55	18.20
21	19.15	18.96	18.38
22	19.20	19.04	18.71
23	19.00	18.88	18.52
24	19.10	18.82	18.51
25	19.10	18.73	18.66
26		SUNDAY.	
27	19.00	18.66	18.45
28	19.30	18.90	18.55
29	19.15	19.09	18.72
30	19.10	18.74	18.57
31	19.05	18.76	18.45

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

MESSRS. V. H. A. GANNY.

Calcutta, Sept. 1.

Jutes:—Market for the ready Hessian and raw material after remaining fairly steady has closed a bit easy. The mills hart been able to dispose off their ready goods at better rates during the recent heavy rise. The stock of new crop Jute is day by day increasing and the cultivators it seems are anxious to sell their goods. The prices prevalent up-country in jute districts are lower. The buyers here are reserved to some extent. Under the circumstances it is hoped that the results of the mills' working for the current periods will be quite satisfactory.

As anticipated in our last issue the market for Jute shares opened with a very bullish sentiment and prices of higher stocks were carried over from 15 to 40 points. Bally and Barnagore were in special demand, the Yule group shares were most popular, especially Lothian and Belvedere; and among others, Dalhousie and Auckland were better features.

The following list will show the extent of rise:—

Bally from 312 to 325, Barnagore from 292 to 301, Cheviot from 354 to 362, Orient from 302 to 312, Budge Budge from 630 to 650, Lothian from 590 to 650, Belvedere from 670 to 680, New Central from 675 to 695, Caledonian from 770 to 800, Auckland from 385 to 393, Dalhousie from 590 to 602.

Cottons.—At the time of closing a big lot of Dunbar changed hands at 180 which closed firm at 189 with buyers over. Bengal-Nagpur were steady at Rs. 39/8. New Victoria were quoted at Rs. 2 4 from 1/14.

Coals:—There was some enquiry evident in small values crips such as Bolampore, Amalgated Coalfields, Samla Collieries, etc. Equitable and Union were also taken up round 16/8. It is difficult to give any definite idea about the future of the industry at present.

Tea Shares:—The same depressed condition prevails. Bishnauth were quoted 25/4. Jutlibari at 21/12. Redbank at 9. Tinali at 21. Hattikhira have come down to 25/8, and we think these shares are quite good for purchase round 25.

Banks:—Imp. Bank Comty. were a bit active market round 356.

Govt. Securities:—Market showed some interest with prices higher a little bit. Towards the close the same state of affairs has prevailed and the prices were more or less the same as last week's Closing. New Loans were quoted at about 2 to 3 annas premium.

Miscellaneous:—The renewed activity in Jute Section this week has to some extent overshadowed this Section. However, there was no quieter feeling at all. More interest was shown in smaller scrips. Thornycroft on satisfactory outlook shown by the Directors in their report, were steady round 1/14. Assam Saws were better at 1/12. Marshalls were steddy at 3/8. Indian Galvanising were better at 20/8. Bengal Engineering were better at 20/8. Bengal Timber record a deal at Rs 245 X D.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Wheat	... 10,466 cwts.
Linseed	... 3,695 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	268 ,,
Gingellseeds	... 410
Groundnuts	... 2,596
Castorseed	... 1,819 ,,
Rice	... 991 ,,
Myrabollams	... 680 ,,
Cottonseed	... 1,506 ,,
Mowraseed	... 534 ,,
Gram	... 2,344 ,,
Joowar	... 6,674 ,,
Barley	... 13 ,,
Bajree	... 1,827 ,,
Coal	... 1 224 tons.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September, to 31st August.

In full-pressed Bales	1928 This year	Last year.
Europe	503 804,138	416,918
Japan & China	4,568 1302558	1538510
Coast Ports	111 28,764	28,892
Up-country by Rail	... 121 071	188,596
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	... 46,851	25,132
Total	5,132 23,02 885	21[illegible]857

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. (B. T.).
Improvements Board, 4 p.m. (B. T.).
Protest against repressive measures Marwadi Vidyalays, 6-15 p.m., Mr. Horniman presiding.
Rovers Cup—Fire3bnes v. Attached Section—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup—Y. M. C. A. vs. Howrah Union—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Gokul Ashtami: Banks closed.
Rovers Cup—King George V. vs Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7.

Parsi New Year's Eve: Banks closed.
Rovers Cup—Middlesex vs. R. A. M. C. or Colaba United—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

Parsi New Year Day: Yezdezardi 1298: Banks closed.
The s.s. "Mantua" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup—Bombay Gymkhana v. Bhawanipore—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 10.

Public meeting to give send-oc to Mrs. Naidu, C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m., Dr. Besant presiding.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

On and from 1st September 1928, the following reserved Time Table of mail and express trains of the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. & C.I. Railway have come into force:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Trains	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Peshawar Express ...	6 15	22 30
Madras Mail ...	6 45	22 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 0	16 0
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 45	20 30
Poona Mail ...	11 45	20 30
Poona Express ...	12 40	14 15

SEND-OFF TO MRS. NAIDU.

PUBLIC MEETING ON MONDAY NEXT

A send-off on behalf of the Youths of Bombay on the eve of her departure to America will be given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union, the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Bombay Young Theists' Union and the Bombay Youth League on Monday, (the 10th inst.), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Annie Besant will preside.

Nagpur Express ...	15 0	23 15
Punjab Mail ...	15 30	15 00
Poona Express ...	19 30	7 45
Delhi and Allahabad III class Express ...	20 15	8 30
Madras Express ...	21 30	8 05

B.B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TRAINS.	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Frontier Mail ...	11 15	13 0
Gujarat Mail ...	7 2	20 45
Kathiawar Mail ...	8 20	21 5
Bombay Peshawar Express ...	6 20	16 30
Kathiawar Express (terminates at Church Gate ...	19 35	7 25

AT BELLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (1st Portion) (on Fridays or Inward Mail days only) (Leaves) . 12 30
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays of II (SOALLY) (SIƏSUƏSSƏJ PIƎM

BAND AT POONA.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, the band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, to-morrow, (Wednesday) from 5-45 to 7-15 p.m., weather permitting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of the 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 1st instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 2nd instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd September, 1928 to 6 a.m. of 3rd September, 1928:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 71. The total mortality, this day last year was 79.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Thursday, the 6th instant and Saturday, the 8th instant, will be post office holidays on account of Gokul Ashtami and Parsi New Year respectively.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. B'Pier, Thackersey House and the town sub-offices will observe on those days the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

1 Colaba, 2 Fort Street Booking Office, 3 Masjid, 4 Mazgaon, 5 Byculla, 6 Girgaon, 7 Malabar Hill, 8 Tardeo, 9 Parel, 10 Dadar, 11 Dharavi, 12 Bandra, 13 Cadell Road, 14 Mahim, 15 Umarkhadi.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on those days.

Saturday, the 8th instant, being a Post Office Holiday on account of "Parsi New Year" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail closing on that day.

Undergistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered Correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 3-0 p.m. on Friday.

2. Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Crostafels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

"AT HOME" TO MOULVI RASHIDUL KHAIRI.

To meet Moulvi Rashidul Khairi, Delilevi, Atiya Begaum will D be "At Home" on Wednesday 5th instant at Aiwane Rif'at.

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Gold Medals
in 1912.

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Best preventives and Curatives by Dr. R. Sen-Gupta, M.D. (America), Principal, George Medical College of Homoeopathy:—(1) Birth-Controller for Controlling Births; (2) Health-Regulator for Nervous-Debility and allied diseases; (3) Blood-Purifier for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, etc., (4) Hydrocele-Hammer for Hyrrocele, No operation is needed; (5) Female-Friend for Female-diseases; (6) Asthma-Enemy for Asthma; (7) Piles-cure for Piles; (8) Safe-Delivery for Delivery cases; (9) Diabetes-cure for Diabetes; (10) Kala-Azar-Enemy for Kala-Azar; (11) Dyspepsia-cure for Dyspepsia; (12) Leprosy-cure for Leprosy. Phial One Rupee only. Prescription and Medicines are sent to Mofussil patients. Agents:—Messrs. B. K. PAUL & CO., etc. Sole-Agents:—Friends' Homoeo. Home, 65-1, Maniktola Street, Calcutta.

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., D.COM. M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as additional task in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"NOW OR NEVER", THE MOTTO.

MILL WORKERS STAND FIRM

"BACK TO VILLAGES, CRY LEADERS.

Full eighteen weeks have gone by and yet the situation of the mill strike in Bombay continues unaltered in all its material particulars. As the steamer communication to the Konkan side is now about to open, the strike leaders are once more out with their slogan, "Back to your villages". A crowded meeting of strikers was held at Naigaum on Monday morning when speeches were made urging strikers to go back to their villages as early as possible. One outstanding feature of the whole struggle is that despite all hardships, the workers are still firm in their attitude. "Now or never" seems to be their moto.

MR VELJI ANANDJI MEISHERI

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CUTCHI.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Velji Anandji Meisheri, a prominent member of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal community. Mr. Meisheri died on Monday, at his residence in Bombay. Born of a poor family, Mr. Meisheri had to face early difficulties. But with commendable industry and patience and perseverance he prosecuted his studies and graduated from the Bombay University, then qualified himself for Law and took his LL.B. degree. He joined Messrs. Captain and Vaidya (Solicitors) and was under their employ for well about a quarter of a century. The late Mr. Meisheri took a leading part in the affairs of his community. He was the president of the C. D. O. J. Pathsala, and treasurer of the Cutchi Prajakeya Parishad. He was of a charitable disposition and never failed to extend his help to all those who sought it of him. His funeral was attended by leading members of his community and many friends.

R. I. M. DOCK WORKERS' UNION

MR. JHABVALLA CONTRADICTS MISSTATEMENTS

In a communique from Harsi Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—

My attention has been drawn to a grave misstatement and misrepresentation published by the "Times of India" in its issue of Monday last calculated to do harm to me behind my back concerning the R.I.M. Dock Workers' alleged meeting I desire to make the following statement in that connection Mr. S. S. Mirajkar desired some time ago to work in a Union. I asked him to create one with my help and run it and made him interested in the R. I. M. Dock Works. Both of us brought it into being and I was appointed President and Mr. Mirajkar Secretary. As President I attended all meetings and saw through all business personally as is my custom with the personally as is my custom with the assistance of Mr. Mirajkar. Later on Mr. Ginvalla was installed as President and I became Vice-President. I was glad that Mr. Ginvalla and Mr. Mirajkar would work together though both held different Trade Union policies. Accordingly as Vice-President I would meddle only when the President was absent. Mr. Mirajkar, however, kept me informed of all that was going on and used to give me favourable reports. It will be seen that it is false to say that I failed to do my duty. I attended all meetings about which I was intimated. I signed all letters sent to me. I prepared the Union and gave it to Mr. Ginvalla and to Mr. Mirajkar to carry on. I do not know who set the men on, against me while the really responsible men were above two gentleman. I am sure the men will soon explore the mischief themselves.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The report of the Mayor's Relief Fund for the 6th week ended 2nd instant, is as under:—

The Committee continued to give relief at the 6 centres.

The total number of children fed at these centres for 6th week ending 2nd September 1928 is as follows:—

Foras Road, Batliwala's Dharamsala, Rs. 6,549; Ghorupdeo (Connaught Road) F. Ward, 12,510; Chinchpokali Plague Camp, Rs. 12,637; Parel, Vaccination Depot, Rs. 6,632; Worli, D. D. Chawl No. 43, Rs. 16,244; Madanpura (near Khalav Makanji Mill), Rs. 10,988. Total for the 6th week Rs. 65,560.

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Relief Fund up to 2nd September, Rs. 3,53,098.

W. I. T, C.'S. DRASTIC STEP.

12 TRAINERS & 14 JOCKEYS REPRIMANDED.

POONA, Sept. 3.

"The W. I. T. C. have taken a somewhat severe attitude against the jockeys and trainers who jointly submitted a petition to the Stipendiary Stewards asking for the reconsideration of the order, cancelling the riding license issued to Marris", says the "Evening News of India.".

"A notice was published at the Race Course this morning to the following effect: For a breach of discipline regarding a decision published by the Stewards the undermentioned trainers and jockeys are severely reprimanded and at the same time cautioned as to their conduct in future under similar circumstances.

Trainers:—Cumberally, A. Higgins, T. Harrison, R. Bence, C. H. Northmore, J. Robinson, E. S. Godfrey, Byramjee Rustomjee, Syed Mustapha, J. Ruiz, A. Hoyt and C. Jennings.

Jockeys:—Rosen, Perkins, Langford, Hutchins, Donnelley, F. Northmore, Howell, Behsman, M. Hoyt, C. Hoyt, Rankin, Harding, Burn and H. McQuade.

"This wholesale reprimand has caused wide sensation in racing circles."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL BUDGET GRANT SANCTIONED.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday considered the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction an additional budget grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of hand carts and staff. The amount was sanctioned. The Corporation adjourned till to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES TO ELECTRICAL WIREMEN.

The Director of Information writes:—The next examination for the grant of competency certificates to electrical wiremen will be held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi (and Aden if there are sufficient candidates) commencing from the 15th October.

Application forms which should be complete must reach the Electrical Engineer to Government on or before the 22nd September.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES

BOMBAY'S PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Workers and Pensents Party and the Bombay Trades Council, a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), to condemn the proposed Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill, the two repressive measures to be introduced in the Assembly. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Messrs. J. B. Patel, B. F. Bradlay, Syad Munawar, R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Dange, K. N. Joglekar, S. S. Mirajkar, Lalji Pendse and others will speak.

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Volkart Bros., Khandesh, 276.
200 Volkart Bros., Karanja, 280.
200 Volkart Bros., Broach, 347.
200 Volkart Bros., Nagar, 274|278.
200 Japan T. & Co., Harsud, 285.
100 Japan T. & Co., Sanabad, 265|266.
100 Japan T. & Co., Sailu, 280.
100 Japan T. & Co., Khandwa, 285.
200 A. Damodar, Darwahu, 285.
200 Toyomankwa, Jaoa, 285.
200 K. Devchand & Co., Khamgaon, 295.
200 K. Devchand & Co., Khandesh, 230|240.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT...

Liverpool, Sept. 3. 9-45 A.M.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"East Belt heavy rains, Central Belt moderate rain. Light to moderate rain Texas Gulf Coast. Entire Belt partly cloudy."

PUBLIC MEETING OF NON-BRAHMINS.

A public meeting of the Non-Brahmins of Dadar, in connection of the ensuing Ganesh Festival, will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bole, at Pinto Villa, Dadar.

Under the Clock-

(BY "TWINPLEX").

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1928.

The agenda for this month of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains, for me at least, a motion of extraordinary importance. I can only hope that all citizens and citizenesses of this great city attach to the proposals it contains the same value I attach to it—because I have suffered and, I am sure, many of them have.

• • • •

Dr. Khurshed Cursetji proposes to move in the Corporation that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the great nuisance and annoyance caused to pedastrians by persons throwing rubbish from houses in public streets. He would like that officer to report how many prosecutions were instituted for this offence under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

• • • •

So there are provisions in the Municipal Act for getting rid of this nuisance. I should have imagined the Corporation were helpless, in view of the fact that whenever I have talked to our Civic Fathers, and one at least of our altogether too few Civic "Mothers," they lamented the existence of the nuisance, condoled with me when I related my misfortunes but could not suggest effective remedies.

• • • •

It is all very well for our platform orators to declaim that our sanitary conscience is awake. It must have awakened and promptly gone to sleep again when a few weeks ago I walked down a street arrayed, as a facetious friend loves to express it, in the "full canopy of non-violent war", in milky-white home-spun.

• • • •

And what happened? I stopped at the entrance to a "chawl" in which middle class, educated, people reside. Two 'babul'-sticks were in furious operation in the balcony of a flat above.

• • • •

"Bardolinu shun?" rasped a voice above me "Khatam Thayu" answered the friend of the person who manipulated the babul-stick. Spit, spit, spit. And my immaculate white apparel was tinged with a hideous streak of red. I presume 'pan' is enjoyed by these persons first thing in the morning even before they bring the babul-sticks into operation.

• • • •

I remembered the remark of my cynical friend "The God that endowed India with the 'pan' never willed it to be clean". And yet I notice that a U. P. politician who can stack into his mouth a bunch of 'pans' and chew them at leisure never uses the street or the floor as a spitoon.

• • • •

Running through the file of the "Daily Herald" London for mail week I came upon the arresting headline:—

Pigs Lead The Way.

• • • •

And the writer grew lyrical over the matter of pigs. He said "Pigs! Mr. Baldwin breeds pigs. Mr. Lloyd George breeds pigs. Pigs and politicians seem to go hand in hand, as it were, and perhaps there is some political significance in the fact that there are 10 per cent. more pigs in England and Wales than there were a year ago".

• • • •

That is satisfactory isn't it." That is how the British Empire grows. There were recorded less (human) births in 1926-27 in Great Britain than in the previous year but as for pigs she has nothing to worry about.

• • • •

Music Hall Proprietor: "You say you're a magician".

Applicant: "Yes."

Music Hall Proprietor: "Well, vanish."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

LIVERPOOL.

JANUARY.

	Sept. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	9.75
To-day's Opening Rate	9.79
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.87
Difference	+.12
Broach Expectation	353 0 0

NEW YORK.

Sept. 3.

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept 3.
Silver Ready	26 9 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept 3.
1st Settlement	60 4 0
2nd Settlement	60 7 0

VICTORY FOR HOMEOPATHY IN DENMARK.

Dr. J. Harlech writes, in the "Homoeopathic World", London, of August 1928, as under:—

The homoeopaths in North Schleswig in 1920 came under the Danish rule. The King and the Government had assured the once German subjects, that all the rights they had acquired under German rule should be theirs under Danish rule. A decree of June 28th, 1920, allowed all doctors and lay practitioners to continue their practices if they had been residing in North Schleswig before January 1st, 1918. In spite of that the Authorities managed to forbid homoeopaths to practise. All protests seemed useless, several practitioners left; one died of grief because his good practice and his means of livelihood had been taken way. Only two remained in the field. One of them managed to procure an audience of the King and Minister, but all was of no avail. For a little while they were allowed to remain, but were brought before a Criminal Court and threatened with imprisonment on the ground of quackery, which endangered the lives of the patrents. The two doctors, however, would not be intimidated and stuck to their rights. But they would have had to give way to force ultimately, had it not been for the power of the lay people. A shower of protests came from all sides. The newspapers were showed under with letters, and some editors wrote articles on their own accord. Mass meetings of protest were arranged.

In a long article in one of the Danish papers, it was said: "We wish to safeguard our health as we ourselves desire." A resolution was passed that the right to practise homoeopathy should be left to North Schleswig, and a copy was sent to the Minister of Justice and to the Board of Health of Copenhagen. In the name of the people they demanded that homoeopathy should be given full freedom to be practised.

The accusing authorities withdrew, and since then the homoeopaths have been allowed to continue their activities, and have increased their practices enormously.

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With Attractive
PRINTED BORDERS
On Four Sides

Size. Length Yards	Width Inches.	Price per Shaw White Rs. a. p.	Coloured Rs. a. p.
2¼	x 45"	1 13 0	1 15 0
2¼	x 50"	2 0 0	2 2 0
3	x 54"	2 9 6	2 11 6
2¾	x 50" (Ceylon Style)	2 14 0	3 0 0

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(Sale Depots)
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(2) Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Bombay.

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Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co.
KELLY ROAD BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

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13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS,
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22.560.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1928.

"HELL FOUND."

The treatment of prisoners is one of the infallible tests of the efficiency and humanity of an administration. Judged by this test the bureaucratic administration in India cannot be pronounced to be human and efficient. Until recently little was known to the public about the happenings in our jails. The annual administration reports suppressed the truth more than revealed it and the non-official visitors to the jails, who generally perform their duties most perfunctorily, did not or could not see below the surface. It was only when political prisoners in large numbers saw the insides of the jails and, on release, published their experiences that the public were able to get some idea of the horrors perpetrated in these places of torture. The revelations made by Indian leaders from Mahatma Gandhi downwards, who were clapped into jail, have already prepared the Indian public for the knowledge that if there are hells on earth many of the prisons in India are such places. It is not therefore, surprising that Mr. S. A. Dange should have given his book on Indian prison life ("Hell Found" By S. A. Dange, Vanguard Literature Co. Calcutta) the title that it bears. Mr. Dange, it will be remembered, was arrested in March 1924 in Bombay, tried in Cawnpore and convicted to four years' rigorous imprisonment in what was known as the "Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case". He spent most of his time in Sitapur jail and, as he says, in his book he has tried "to cast a mere furtive glance at the huge vaults where tales of oppression lie submerged." The tale he himself tells of oppression in jail is as revolting as any that has been told by many a political prisoner and his book deserves to be read by all those who are genuinely interested in bringing about reform in our prison administration. True and effective reform will not be brought about until there is radical change in the outlook of men, especially men at the top, who administer the system.

Some idea of the mentality of those who administer this system may be had from their treatment of under-trial prisoners. It is a maxim of law that an arrested person is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. If this is so, what explanation can the Government offer for treating under-trial prisoners in the way they are being treated? Mr. Dange writes: "The fate of under-trials is worse than that of convicts. For months they are put in irons and are chained to their beds in the night in long rows of fifty to seventy-five. It requires ten strong men to carry the chain to which they are fixed. They cannot move about to ease themselves. The sweeper has to move from bed to bed with the urine-etc., stinking horribly....No change of diet is allowed even though they may offer to pay for it....They are deprived of their shoes, their shirts and coats, and only the barest piece of cloth and a coat without anything for a change is allowed. All the rules are suspended for the illiterate poor, who form the majority. A pair of shoes, private bedding and some sweets appear in the under-trial barracks, only when some literate, fighting, wealthy fellow comes in". Mr. Dange describes the tortures he had to suffer as a prisoner when he was being taken from Cawnpore to Sitapur. There was no train from Lucknow to Sitapur till next morning and it was necessary to lock him up safely for the night and he thus describes the airless room, without light, without water and without a mat in which he was locked up: "The hole I was in was not more than 12 feet by 8 feet. I found that a stinking smell issued from a urinal, almost on a level with the ground, and all dirty. When I walked forth lumps of sputum stuck to the soles of my feet and water in patches was everywhere. There were lying on the ground, six under-trial prisoners in fetters, dacoits, I learnt afterwards, being sent up for trial. I searched for a dry and unoccupied patch and at last found it in a corner opposite the urinal. Oh, Hell, I had to lie down with my head, towards it. The heat of July was choking me, already half choked by the horrid smell. I could not stretch myself full length, as I would have to put either my feet or head straight into the urinal. Even now after four years, a shiver runs through me as I think of it."

Of happenings behind the jail walls Mr. Dange tells a tale that is by now familiar—a tale of revolting inhumanities, wide-spread corruption and unchecked volation of regulations by officials themselves. Chaudhri Badan Singh M.L.C., who had been a prisoner in the Badaun and Bareilly district jails thus narrated his experiences of jail life while speaking in the U. P. Legislative Council in March 1927: "I tell you the truth without any exaggeration that the jail department is the worst from top to bottom. The jail staff is full of corruption. They do not spend a single pie for their own livelihood. They use prisoners as their menials and we, who are somewhat educated, were given the duty of tutoring their boys. The Superintendent of jail, I know, took 15 seers of "atta" daily to his house from the jail." Chaudhri Badan Singh made this charge under the protection of his privilege as a member of the Council. Mr. Dange makes a more serious charge of corruption unprotected by any privileges and challenges the persons concerned to disprove what he has said. If the U. P. Government does not accept the challenge the public will draw their own conclusion about the administration of jails in those provinces. Even in his illness the prisoner does not escape the iron hand of the jail authorities. Mr. Dange writes: "Even in the great war of extermination enmity halted at the door of sickness. Social vengeance ought to cease dogging the already persecuted convict, at least on the threshold of the Hospital, where ought to rule Mercy, Humanity and Tolerance. In that place hatred ought to give place to love, and the convict while in it, must be considered and treated as a human being, a brother .....But the Red Cross of the Jail Hospital carries no charm with it. The most tortuous and irritating of jail regulations stalk with all insolent majesty within its precincts. The bel-chain, that atrocious, inhuman handmaid of officialdom, rules supreme even over sickness. I found patients lying with high fever and unable to move carrying fetters and the abominable bel-chain". Mr. Dange quotes Article 9 of the Soviet Criminal Code which says: "Measures of social defence may not pursue the aim of inflicting physical suffering or degrading human dignity nor do they aim at vengeance or punishment." He contrasts this with Article 978 of the U. P. Jail Manual which embodies the principle which governs the administration of jails in every province: "Labour in jails should not be considered primarily as a means of punishment and not of employment only; neither should the question of its being highly remunerative have much weight, the object of paramount importance being that prison work should be irksome and laborious and a cause of dread to evil-doers". Is it surprising that this principle carried into practice by men at the top, who are a law unto themselves, and by men at the bottom who are overworked, paid in cash less than a minimum wage, results in atrocities and inhumanities, not to speak of corruption which can better be imagined than described. Mr. Dange, in many places in his book, needlessly betrays his bias against the "classes", but he has rendered a distinct service by drawing pointed attention to the wrongs against humanity and justice that are being perpetrated behind the prison walls and by making constructive suggestions for righting these wrongs.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY

The Government of India have at last discovered that it is possible to to build up a sound match industry in the country with a little initial protection. Indian businessmen have held this view for years but Government would do nothing for the industry and the Forest authorities even went to the length of destroying match wood trees as interfering with the growth of more valuable species. It was more or less by accident that in 1922 Government imposed a fairly high import duty on matches wholly for revenue purposes. But that duty gave the Indian match industry the little fillip it wanted. The industry has grown steadily since and there are at present in the country 27 factories which have already captured more than half the local market and are capable of capturing the whole with a little more protection. As a result of this growth the customs revenue from matches necessarily fell from 154 lakhs in 1922-23 to 118 lakhs in 1925-26 and Government stated in a Resolution that "as the Indian factories overcome technical difficulties and attain their full production, the decrease in customs revenue is likely to become more serious." In view of the "serious" decline Government referred to the Tariff Board the question whether the Indian match industry needed the protection of a high import duty. The Tariff Board went into the whole question with greater regard for the progress of Indian industries than for Customs revenue. It has recommended that the match industry must be protected and that the present duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross should be maintained and converted into a protective duty without fixing any limit to the period of production. Government have accepted these recommendations. They have little option in the matter. The Tariff Board has proved to the hilt that the Indian match industry satisfies all the conditions for protection prescribed by the Fiscal Commission. The industry commands fairly ample raw material, a vast assured home market and abundant labour. It is fortunate that the industry does not conflict with British interests.

So far it is all well. But the Board's recommendations are not comprehensive enough to safeguard the Indian industry against foreign interests abroad and in the country itself. The Swedish Match Company seems to be out to corner the world's match production, ousting all serious rivals. It already controls, on the Board's own admission, 65 to 70 per cent. of the total world's demand; has plant factories in every important country in the world including India, and has acquired a complete or virtual monopoly in more than 25 countries. "It must be admitted", the Board says, "that the resources of the Swedish Company are sufficient, if it so desired, to crush for a time at least all competition from Indian firms and capture for itself the whole of the Indian market." Has the Company shown that desire? Its ways in India have given rise to much complaint and suspicion. The Board admits that the Company sells its imported half-size matches at uneconomical prices and has offered "considerable provocation" to Indian manufacturers "by ill-considered actions on the part of some of the Company's officers, such as the production and sale of inferior matches and employment of questionable methods of advertisement — and negotiations." The Company has purchased several factories in India and threatened the purchase of others, according to evidence placed before the Board. It is also acquiring large chemical works in India, as pointed out by Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji in his interview, though this significant fact has not been brought to the notice of Government by the Board. It is necessary, therefore, to see that the Company does not by using the very advantages afforded by protection in India or otherwise threaten the existence and progress of the indigenous industry. The Board's recommendations in this respect are disappointing. It thinks that "no action is called for against the Swedish Match Company" and contents itself with the pious wish that "the Company should take steps at the earliest possible opportunity to organise its business in India on the basis of an Indian company under the control of a local directorate with suitable Indian direction on it." The steps suggested are fairly good but the Board should have asked Government to take steps so as to induce the Company to Indianise its business. Instead of doing that the Board only asks Government to be watchful and the latter only promise to examine the whole position afresh "if it appeared probable that the Swedish Match Company would obtain a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of matches in India." In view of evidence available something more than a vague threat is necessary at once.

A GREAT GERMAN PHYSICIST TO VISIT INDIA

LESSON FOR INDIA'S RICH MEN.

(By Dr. B. DASANACHARYA, LONDON.)

Next week we shall have the pleasure of seeing and welcoming in our midst Professor Arnold Sommerfeld, Professor for Theoretical Physics at the University of Munich in Germany. He has undertaken in his sixtieth year a tour round the world. Nearly all the Universities in India have extended to him invitations to deliver lectures on problems of Physics which engage the attention of the physicists to-day all the world over, and in which, as is well known, Professor Sommerfeld himself has played, directly or indirectly, a prominent part. Directly by his own works and discoveries, and indirectly, through the efforts of the pupils whom his brilliant personality and genial temperament had atracted and inspired to work. Prof. Kratzer, Prof. Ewald, Prof. Pauli, Prof. G. Wentzel, Prof. Werner Heisenberg (famous for his Matrix Mechanics), Dr. Laporte, Dr. Ott, Dr. Unsold, to name only a few of his distinguished students. Prof. Sommerfeld arrives in Colombo on the 2nd of September and will lecture at Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore etc., and will sail for Japan also from Colombo on the 2nd of November. On his way back from Lahore to Colombo, the Professor will visit Bombay. We have reason to be grateful to Professor Sommerfeld for his willingness to spend, in view of his many engagements in Japan and the United States, such a large part of his time in India. It may be of interest to observe that in Germany Professors do not retire at their 56th year but continue to do brilliant work for many more years in many cases till they are 70.

In order to be able to appreciate and realise the nature of the contributions to science by Prof. Sommerfeld, I have pleasure and the privilege, in reproducing below a few lines written at my request, by one who is eminently fitted to do it, namely, Prof. P. P. Ewald of the Technische Hochschule at Stuttgart.

EARLY CAREER.

Prof. Sommerfeld, was born on Dec. 5th 1868 in Koenigsberg (Eastern Prussia also birth-place of Kant) attended school there and began to study Mathematics and Physics at the University of Koenigsburg. After taking his Doctor-Degree there (Thesis:—On the development of a given function into a series of arbitrary functions, especially Bessel-Functions) he was for several years assistant to the famous Mathematician, the late Felix Klein in Gottingen. Here he wrote together with Klein the standard work on the theory of tops a work comprising in its four volumes a variety of subjects of mathematical, mechanical, astronomical and technical interest.

After a short period of Professorship in Mathematics at the mining school of Clausthal he was appointed Professor of Technical Mahematics at the Technische Hochschule at Aschen (Aix-la-Chapelle) in 1903. His vivid interest in technical problems, together with his great mathematical ability resulted in a number of technical papers (on lubrication, on Proper Foundation for a motor, and on effects of mechanical resonance which are still highly estimated by the engineer. At its centenary, in 1924, the Technische Hochschule conferred on

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Notes of the Day.

Denial from Brussels

When the Roy letter was released in India at a time opportune enough for the Anglo-Indian Press to make the biggest capital out of it using it as a buttress to support its argument that the Government of India must take the most drastic measures to suppress "Bolshevism" in India, it became a matter of great suspicion whether the letter was genuine. Now comes an emphatic denial from Brussels that a letter like the one which was so luridly featured in the Anglo-Indian Press is a genuine document. A cable to Pundit Jwaharlal Nehru from the executive of the League against Imperialism asserts that the letter is "an absolute fabrication." The London Branch of the Indian National Congress has done well to enquire of the Executive of the British Communist Party whether the document is genuine. There is great point in its contention that propaganda in India of a subservive type only strengthens an autocratic Government like the Government of India, in enacting oppressive legislation.

Wanted: A Searching Inquiry.

From New Delhi the efforts to bamboozle the gullible section of the Indian public into the belief that the Third International has designs on India proceed apace and the Anglo-Indian Press is the ready and willing instrument in launching a campaign against Communist doctrines. Indians have no need to be saddled through official and semi-official channels with lurid accounts of what the Communist State claims to be or what methods its advocates claim to employ. They have academic sources in England, France and other countries to help them in forming their own judgment and such sources do not run the danger of being suspected of showing bias one way or the other. But there is one point in this official and semi-official campaign against Communism with its anxiety to crush Trade Unionism in India which deserves to be promptly taken up by the non-official members in the Assembly. The campaign started with the release by the Associated Press of the Roy letters. Now that the letter is denounced from Brussels as a fake it is up to this news agency to ascertain whether and how it was hoodwinked and it is up to the Assembly to demand from Government that they should make a searching inquiry about the genuineness or otherwise of this letter and acquaint the public with the result of the inquiry.

The Way Out

Instead of indulging in an unseemly squabble for one of the three non-permanent seats on the Assembly of the League of Nations, China and Persia will do well to press at Geneva the claims of Asiatic Powers for an increase in the number of permanent as well as non-permanent seats for them. To resrict Asia only to three seats while Europe is allowed to have a preponderating voice in the Assembly as well as the Council of the League is an unfair and inequitable arrangement, in view of the fact that the Asiatic Members of the League contribute very largely for its upkeep and the total population of Asiatic countries exceeds by several millions that of the non-Asiatic countries represented at Geneva. Persia and China should, as a first instalment of justice to be done to the representation of Asia, demand one seat each, instead of fighting for one.

True To Her Promise..

Mr. Parker Gilbert, the Agent General for Reparations states that Germay has fulfilled her obligations in the matter of reparations in a payment demanded of her "fully and punctually". By the end of August 31 she had paid in all 1,746 millions of marks, a heavy drain on her revenue and she expects to pay the fourth annuity of 1,750 marks right within time. Only the whole-hearted co-operation of the German industrialists and the German workers with the men now in power in the Republic can achieve such stupendous results and there is every indication that such co-operation is forthcoming. With the liquidation of her war obligations Germany can advance with irresistible logic the argument that the evacuation of the Rhineland must cease. But it is significant that the Poincare Government in France lost a splendid opportunity of effecting real reconciliation between France and Germany by not allowing the question to be broached at Paris. French chauvinists are still an important factor in the politics of the land the capital of which saw the ushering in, theoretically at least, of international peace.

Retort Courteous.

Dr. Ansari's retort courteous to the "Pioneer" promises to be as historic as the Lucknow Conference. Invited to close the Conference by singing "God Save the King", Dr. Ansari replied: "When India attains Dominion Status, your suggestion might be considered. Meanwhile, I hope you will join us in singing 'Bande Mataram.'". The "Pioneer" calls the reply "instructive." It is. It tells the world that India's offer to accept Dominion Status is conditional. If it is not responded to in a measure consistent with full freedom, it may be withdrawn at any time. In any case the obligations of Dominion status should go only with the corresponding rights. As for singing "God Save the King," it may only be said that loyalty like mercy is not strained. Thousands in India, as a matter of fact, do sing or listen to the British National Anthem with varying degrees of understanding and emotion. But no self-respecting Indian would allow himself to be coerced into singing it.

"Parsis and Simon Commission."

We published yesterday an article on "Parsis and Simon Commission" by G. K. N. partly because it is of some psychological interest and because it is in effect a handy summary for reference of what has been said on the subject by the Premier, Lord Birkenhead and the "Times of India". Curiously enough, even the "triumph of the Nehru Committee" is to the writer's mind "an additional argument" in favour of co-operation. No where in the long article do we find the special reason why Parsis in particular should co-operate with the Commission. The author admits that among Parsis "it is possible the Pro-Simonistes are in a minority", "a negligible minority, if you will". There need be no doubt about that, they are a negligible minority. Let them, if they dare, disprove this fact at any public meeting of Parsis. None need take the trouble to retort to G. K. N.'s insinuation that "vanity and personal pique" are responsible for much of the country-wide agitation.

Why This Delay?

We drew attention the other day to a big gang case which is shortly to be heard in one of our police Courts. The case involves the trial of a large number of accused persons and the examination of about one hundred and fifty witnesses. The accused have been under arrest for nearly eight months and it is obviously time the trial was expedited. We trust the delay is not due to the Government not being able to make up their mind about engaging special counsel at a high fee for conducting the case. Apart from the needless waste of public money involved in engaging an expensive counsel, it would be an altogether unjustified slur on the police prosecutors who have, as their recent record in regard to many similar cases shows, proved that they are quite competent to manage the gang case.

POVERTY AND BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, seems to have procured peculiar kind of knowledge about affairs in India. Either he may be ignorant of the pre-British history of India or he may be hiding the facts for diplomatic purposes as has been the case with many a British statesman. In reply to the Indian debate in the House of Commons, he is reported to have said on 3rd August as follows:—

"A number of economic, hygienic and social measures have been passed by the Government of India and more had been done to improve the methods of cultivation and the economic position of the cultivators in India during the last 25 years than during any previous 500 years."

A PATHETIC FIGURE.

There could not have been a statement more devoid of basis than that uttered by the Under Secretary of State. Mr. Herbert Compton describes the position of the Indian agriculturist and the agricultural policy of Britain in India as follows:—

"There is no pathetic figure in the British Empire than the Indian peasant. His masters have 'never' been just to him. 'He is ground until everything has been expressed, except the marrow of his bones.'".

This is the fitting reply to Earl Winterton's misleading statements in the House of Commons where he waxed eloquent in seeking to defend the injustices of Britain in India. It should be pointed out that India is an extensive agricultural country. Bengal alone is capable enough of producing sufficient crop to provide all the population in India for two years. But what has been the result of British agricultural policy in India. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, late President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and Burrows Lecturer on the Orient (as quoted by Dr. Taraknath Das in "India and World Politics" pp. 117) says:—

"But what I am saying now is the

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WILL MADRAS SELL HER HONOUR ?

THE UNWANTED COMMISSION AGAIN!

TAMPERING WITH PRESTIGE OF COUNCIL

EX-LAW MEMBER'S MOVE

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

When the Madras Legislative Council Assembled this morning with Mr. C. V. S. Narasinha Raju in the chair the public galleries were overcrowded, in view of the Simon Committee motion.

Messrs. F. B. Wathen, P. Khalifullah and K. P. Raman Menon were among the new members sworn in.

On the motion of Sir Norman Marjoribanks, the Council passed a resolution of condolence with the members of the Ramnad family touching the death of the Raja of Ramnad.

After question time Mr. S. Satyamurti moved adjournment of the House to discuss the action taken by Government in connection with the recent Railway strike and their "indifference to arbitrate between the workers and the Railway Comany" Sir Mahomed Ossman (Police) pointed out that the strike was over and there was no urgency attaching to the matter. Further, there were no points on which the Government could arbitrate. As no objection was taken to the President's ruling that the motion was in order tomorrow afternoon was fixed for discussion of the matter.

His Excellency the Governor was in his box watching the proceedings when the President next announced that he was going to take the advice of the House on the admissibility of Sir Norman Marjoribank's motion regarding the Simon Commission Committee.

Mr. Satyamurti objected and declared that the subject was not on the agenda yet, not having received the president's consent.

PRESIDENT STANDS IN HIS POWERS

The President replied he had power to take the advice of the House and added that he derived his powers from art. 75 (Standing Orders.)

Sir Norman Marjoribanks submitted that the President had right under 4A to consent to a discussion on the subject.

The leader of the House declared that if the President was satisfied that a large number of members were anxious to take up the subject he might and ought to give his consent to the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

The discussion having thus been narrowed down as to whether the President need admit the motion at all Sami Venkatachalam Chetty objected to the motion being admitted and declared that the motion was contrary to the rules. Only such members as had originally voted for boycott could urge the reopening of the question which was originally negatived by an over-whelming majority Government, he contended, could not reopen the question.

Mr. Chetty finally urged that the dignity and prestige of the House should be upheld.

Mr. K. R. Venkataramier (Independent) said he had nothing to do with the President's right or otherwise to admit the motion, but the point was whether the House consistently with its previous verdict could reopen and discuss the subject. Mr. Iyer quoted different sections of Standing Orders and submitted that the statutory limit of one year having not expired the House was not in a position to reopen the matter.

PLEA FOR REOPENING QUESTIONS.

Mr. P. Shiva Rao (formerly of the Congress Party and now a member of the Independent Party), Dewan Bahadur Kumarasami Reddiar (Justice Party) and Mr. Anantha Krishna Iyer (Advocate General) pleaded for the reopening of the subject for discussion suggesting that the constitution of the Commission had been changed by the conferment of greater rights to the provincial committes. The Advocate General contended that there was nothing in the rules or the standing orders preventing the reopening of the subject.

WANTED REFERENDUM.

Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. Saldhana (Congress) vigorously pleaded against admitting the motion on the ground that it contravened the spirit of the rules and the standing orders. Mr. Saldhana demanded a referendum by a dissolution of the House.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President said that he should not be influenced by political factors. In the absence of an express provision against an opportunity being given to the House to express a decision on the same issue again he was not going to stand in the way. The President added that the question of prestige must be solved by the House itself and therefore he gave his consent to the moving of the motion.

THE RESOLUTION.

Sir Norman Marjoribanks then moved the following resolution:

"That for the purpose of jointly conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission on the terms stated in the letter of the Chairman of the Commission to the Viceroy dated 6th February and in the further announcement published by the Government of India on 23rd June this Council do proceed to elect seven representatives in accordance with the regulation made by the President under the Standing Order 77 for holding elections by means of the single transferable vote."

DON'T TAMPER WITH PRESTIGE.

Mr. Satyamurthi raised an initial point of order on the grounds that the subject of reforms was not a local subject within the jurisdiction of the Local Government. and therefore was not a subject for the local departments and it was not the primary concern of the Local Government. Mr. Satyamurthi requested declared that the prestige of the House should not be allowed to be tampered with by Government.

The discussion had not concluded when the Council rose for the day.—A. P.

MOVE FOR INJUNCTION.

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

Lobby talks indicate that Sami Venkatachalam Chetti (Swarajist) and Mr. A. Ranganath Mudaliar (Independent) respectively, will be petitioners on behalf of the Councillors and the public, in moving the High Court to restrain the Legislature from proceeding with the election of the Simon Committee in the event of the presidents ruling being adverse to the Swarajists. It is understood that their petition, which will be moved by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, will raise three issues (1) inadmissibility of motion which having been negatived could not be brought up within one year of such decision. (2) The President has no discretion in the matter which he not only can, but should, block (3) the High Court should prevent illegal use being made of the taxpayers money in connection with the Simon Committee which, if elected, will be against the letter and spirit of the Government of India Act and, therefore illegal.

OPPOSITION'S MOVE.

It has been gathered from lobby talks that when Sir Norman Marjoribanks moves his motion the opposition will first raise objection to the President's taking the Council's advice in the open Council in respect of the admissibility or otherwise of the motion on the ground that an unadmitted motion could not form the subject of discussion in the House. If the President wanted advice he could call them in his room. If this fails then the opposition will raise points of order on the ruling on which will depend the High Court motion.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRESS COUNCIL PARTY MEETS

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Congress Council Party met this afternoon and resolved to oppose the Government motion in the Council for the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The Party also resolved to move the adjournment of the Council to-morrow to discuss the action of the Government and the part played by them in the recent railway strike.—A. P.

JUSTICE PARTY'S ATTITUDE

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) and some members of the Madras Legislative Council belonging to the Justice Party met this afternoon to determine the Party's attitude towards the Government motion. The meeting resolved that in view of the statement made by the Viceroy on June 23 regarding the Indian Statutory Commission and its procedure the Council Party might agree to the election of seven members to the Legislative Committee to work with the Simon Commission.

The Council Party meets to-morrow morning to ratify the above decision.—A. P.

INDEPENDENT MINISTERIAL PARTY TO CO-OPERATE

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Independent Ministerial Party met in the Chief Minister's room and, it is understood, the party agreed to support the motion for election of the Legislative Committee.—A. P.

ANOTHER AVIATION RECORD

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Paris—Maurice Finat broke the light aeroplane duration record remaining in the air 24 hours 36 minutes. He had sufficient petrol for further six hours when he landed. The record was previously held by Captain Broad with 24 hours.—Reuter.

HEAVY FLOOD ON JHELUM RIVER.

RUNNING OF ALL TRAINS CANCELLED.

The Divisional Superintendent N. W. Railway wires from Lahore under date 3rd September. Due to heavy flood on the Jhelum river serious breaches have occurred between Malakwal and Dera, Malakwal and Khusdas and Malakwal and Khewra. Transhipment is impossible and the running of all trains in these sections have been cancelled until further notice. The probable duration of the block will be about six days.—A. P.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED

MULTAN, Sept. 2.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent wires under to-days date:—Through communication between Chak Jhumra and Chiniot has been restored but trains will only run during daytime. Through communication between Mansurwali and Wazirabad has also been restored.—A. P.

KHARAGPUR DISTURBANCE

REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED

THREE PERSONS WOUNDED IN POLICE FIRING

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Reinforcements were sent from Calcutta to Kharagpur by special train yesterday in order to cope with serious situation which developed in consequence of communal outbreaks following the throwing of bombs into a Sikh Gurudwara the previous evening. A large gathering of Hindus and Mussalmans assembled on the maidan at Kharagpur yesterday, and the position eventually became so serious that the police were compelled to open fire. Three men are reported to have been wounded.

DESPERATE INCIDENTS.

Desperate incidents took place in the bazaars where according to the "Englishman" six Mahomedans were killed and several Hindus were injured. The local detachment of the auxiliary force has been called out. The settlement was quiet last night.—A. P.

KELLOGG PACT

TURKEY TO ADHERE WITHOUT RESERVATION

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says that the Turkish Government has resolved to adhere to the Kellogg pact without reservation.—Reuter.

POONA YOUTH LEAGUE AGAINST SIMONITES.

RESOLUTION TO ORGANISE DEMONSTRATIONS.

POONA, Sept. 3.

The Poona Youth League at a meeting held yesterday accorded support to the Independence League started by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and declared its readiness to co-operate in spreading the ideal of Indian Independence. Another resolution was also passed with a view to organise students' demonstrations against the Simon Commission when it visits Poona and inviting the Nehru Committee at that time to Poona.—A. P.

NON-PERMANENT SEATS IN ASSEMBLY

CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINA AND PERSIA?

CLAIM OF LEAGUE'S SOLE MUSLIM COUNTRY

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—A conflict between China and Persia is likely in connection with one of the three non-permanent seats which the Assembly has to fill on September 10, for both aspire to a seat which China is due to vacate. According to Mirza Faroughi, the Persian Ambassador at Angora, Persia intends to seek a Chinese seat even if China claims renewal of her mandate, and Persia hopes that the Assembly will favour candidacy of the sole Mussalman country which is a member of the League. Mirza Faroughi alleges that China, when elecyeed in 1926, promised to withdraw in favour of Persia when time came to renew the mandate.—Reuter.

HEIR APPARENT TO BARODA GADI

GAEKWAR ANNOUNCES MARRIAGE DAY

BARODA, Aug. 31.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has cabled from the Continent saying that the marriage of Prince Pratapsingh Rao, the heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda, has been fixed for December 21, 1928. It is expected that about Rs. 5,00,000 will be spent on the marriage which will be performed at the Nazarbag. The bride is Miss Shanta Devi Ghorpade of Sardar Ghorpade family.—A. P.

Chicago.—America has won the Anglo-American contest for the Walker Golf Cup which it has held since the institution of the contest in 1921. Americans won all the four foursomes and seven out of the eight singles.—Reuter.

"UNJUST, UNWORTHY, UNDIGNIFIED."

"MALICIOUS ATTACK" ON PRESIDENT PATEL.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

It is understood that two members of the Legislative Assembly have given notices of motions of adjournment of the House for discussion at to-morrow's sitting of the Assembly. One is by Col. Gidney to draw attention to the danger of quinine fraud and the other by Gayaprasad Singh to discuss "unjust, unworthy, undignified and deliberately malicious attack on the president of the House by a newspaper regardless of all sense of decency and decorhm and containing aspersions and sneers reflecting upon the conduct of the President and calculated to lower the dignity and honour of the chair of the House".

It is further understood that the Assembly will pass to-morrow a resolution mourning the death of its late leader Sir Alexander Muddiman.—A. P.

THIS WEEK'S AGENDA.

SIMLA, September 3.

The probable course of business for the first few days of the Assembly's sessions has been announced. The list of business for tomorrow and the day after has already been published. On Thursday a motion will be made (1) to take into consideration the Public Safety (removal from India) Bill. (2) to refer to a select committee the Indian Insurance Companies Bill and (3) to take into consideration and pass the Indian Limitation (Amendment) bill which had been passed by the Council of State and was laid on the table of the Assembly in the Delhi session. The House will not sit on Friday owing to Janma Ashtami. Sunday has been allotted for non-official bills. The ballot for priority between the bills was announced recently.—A. P.

DAY OF FREEDOM BROUGHT NEARER.

LUCKNOW'S SIGNAL SERVICE TO COUNTRY.

CONG. WORKING COMMITTEE AND PT. JAWAHARLAL.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Congress Working Committee on 1st September at Lucknow. The Working Committee recorded its great satisfaction at the notable success attained by the All-Parties' Conference in solving the communal problems and laying down the principles of a Constitution for India with the united consent of the delegates of the numerous organisations represented at the Conference. In the opinion of the Committee the Conference had rendered a signal service to the country triumphing over communalism and had brought the day of India's freedom appreciably nearer.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

With reference to the resolution of the All-Parties' Conference regarding the holding of a convention of all parties and with a view to give effect to it the Working Committee authorised the Constitution Committee of the Conference to take all necessary steps with regard to it.

The Committee resolved to invite other all-India organisations to hold their annual meeting in Calcutta during the National Week along with the Indian National Congress.

It was resolved to start a All-Parties' Conference Fund.

CONGRESS PARTIES IN COUNCILS.

The Committee has noted with regret that the various Congress Council Parties have not been following the instructions contained in the Madras resolution on the Council work. The Committee, however, recognises that these parties had to face difficult situations and it was not often easy to follow the Congress instructions. In view of all the circumstances the Committee is of the opinion that the Council Parties should be allowed greater latitude with regard to the Council work. The Committee, however, hopes that the spirit of the Congress resolution will be adhered to. The Committee recommends the foregoing resolution to the All-India Congress Committee.

The Committee resolved that the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee be held in Calcutta in the third week of October.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Trade Disputes Bill, which is proposed to be introduced by the Government in the Assembly, is a deliberate and almost unjustifiable attack on the fundamental rights of Labour to organise and to strike, as well as on peaceful demonstrations organised for political purposes. The Committee calls upon the Congress Party in the Assembly to resist and oppose the measure.

The Committee is also of the opinion that the proposed Public Safety (Removal from India) Bill is not only unnecessary but is also a dangerous attack on the individual liberty and must be opposed.

PT. JAWAHARLAL AND INDEPENDENCE.

The Chairman stated that he had received the resignation from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from the Congress Secretaryship as there were differences of opinion between the members of the Working Committee over the question of the starting of a new organisation called the Independence for India League and it was desirable for him to resign from the Secretaryship. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose also offered to resign if his activity for independence was in any way compromising for the Working Committee. The Chairman was of the opinion that no occasion had arisen for either Secretary to resign. In view of the Madras Congress decision on independence the conduct of the Secretaries was perfectly consistent with the avowed declantion of the Congress. The Committee agreed there was no occasion for the resignation and asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to withdraw his resignation.—A. P.

A GREAT GAIN TO NATIONALISM.

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who attended the All-Parties Conference as a representative of the Madras Liberal League interviewed by the Associated Press said it was his coviction that the results achieved by the Lucknow conference constituted the most significant event in recent Indian politics. It was a great gain to Indian nationalism that this fully representative gathering came to an agreement on the fundamental principles of Indian Constitution including the vexed topics of protection of cinorities communal representation and territorial redistribution of provinces. At last India has an agreed programme, he said, an immediate ideal to live for and to strive for. It is the fervent hope of all adherents of the British connection that the authorities in London and at Delhi will realise the significance of the present demands and will act with expedition.—A. P.

LUCKNOW AND THE NEW SPIRIT.

MARVELLOUS ATMOSPHERE OF GOODWILL AND UNITY.

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 3.

Giving his impressions of the All-Parties Conference, Hon. Seth Govinddas told the Associated Press that a marvellous atmosphere of goodwill and unity prevailed throughout the continuance of the Conference and this atmosphere alone was responsible for satisfactory agreements even on such vexed questions as separation of Sind and the redistribution of provinces, and the Punjab electorates. It did every patriotic Indian's heart good to see leaders of different communities and parties vieing with each other in surrendering communal and sectional interest at the call of higher patriotism. This fact he said had a significance of its own in the present dark days of communal bitterness.

MUCH NEEDED ASSURANCE TO ZEMINDARS.

He expressed particular satisfaction at the acceptance of Pandit Malaviya's amendment which guaranteed all titles in private and personal property lawfully acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Commonwealth. He said he had always anticipated such a guarantee in declaration of rights under national Government and therefore in asking his brother zemindars of the Central Provinces to resolve to boycott the Simon Commission at the Katni Conference he never hesitated to give such assurance to those who had misgivings about their status and rights under the new order of things. In his opinion the amendment would strengthen the hands of the Maharajah of Mahmudabad and Raja Rampa Singh to stiffen the boycott movement among the U. P. Zemindars by removing from their minds the bogey of socialism under the Swaraj Government.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Seth Govinddas was glad that the conference had agreed to enquire into the proposed separation of Hindi districts from Marathi C. P. and Berar on linguistic and cultural grounds. In conclusion he appealed to the people of the province to do all in their power to develop the new spirit which the All-Parties Conference had given birth to.—A. P.

SIMON SHOW COMMITTEE DEBATE

SIR C. P. R. IYER TO MOVE HIGH COURT

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Associated Press understands that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has been requested to move the High Court, to-morrow morning in case the President of the Council gives a ruling adverse to the Swarajists' move to restrain the Legislative Council from proceeding with the election of a Legislative subcommittee to collaborate with the Simon Commission.

It is believed that Sir C. P. Ramaswami will appear before Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastari in the firt instance, pleading for a special tribunal to enquire into the case.—A. P.

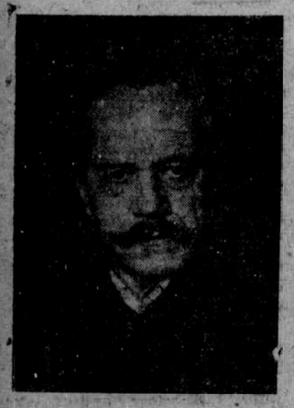
A GREAT GERMAN PHYSICIST TO VISIT INDIA

(Continued From Page. 6.)

him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

A FLOURISHING SCHOOL.

In 1906. Sommerfeld was appointed to the chair of Mathematical Physics at the University of Munich, to succeed L. Boltzman of the Kinetic Theory fame. Prof. W. C. Roentgen, the well-known discoverer of the x-rays, was his colleague for Experimental Physics. In Munich Sommerfeld established a flourishing school of Theoretical Physics of ever increasing renown. Physicists from all parts of Germany and of the world go there to get a profound training in Physics and the mathematical methods of attacking the problems. The variety of subjects treated by Sommerfeld and his scholars cover nearly the whole range of Physics—except perhaps Thermodynamics. A number of papers deals with the fundamental question of Hydrodynamics; how the turbulent motion of the fluids originates; others with the question of wireless telegraphy: the bending of waves round the earth and the efficiency of Marconi's horizontal antenna for producing directed telegraphy. The skin effects of alternating currents in casts, the propogation of waves are some of the electrical problems. Sommerfeld was, in his Gottingen days, the first to give an exact theory of diffraction of light by a straight edge, Fresnell's and Kirchoff's methods being only approximate. The application of the new method was taken up by Sommerfeld in a number of papers when he came over to Munich; one of them resulted in the evaluation for the first time in a reliable way of the wave length of x-rays from the faint diffraction bands produced by a slit (1911). Another optical problem was the determination of the double diffraction bands produced by the allotropic arrangement of the atoms in a crystal. The two last mentioned papers were the source for the famous discovery of the diffraction of the x-rays by crystals made by Laue, Friedrich and Knipping, in 1912 in the laboratory of Sommerfeld. This was followed by a large number of experimental and theoretical papers on the same subject. When in 1905, Einstein pro-



Prof. Sommerfeld, the well-known German Professor who will arrive in India .. .. . . next week. . ..

posed the principle of relativity Sommerfeld eagerly took it up both in his lectures and in a number of papers.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

All papers mentioned above pertain to Classical Physics. The rising problems of Quantum Physics did not fail to attract Sommerfeld. His great achievement in this field dates from 1915 when he expanded Bohr's theory of atomic orbits to include several degrees of freedom and by this explained the so-called structure of the hydrogen spectrum. His other great results may be briefly enumerated by mentioning his theory of the Zeeman effect, the systematics of X-Ray line spectra and especially the development of modern systematic nomenclature of complicated optical line spectra. This latter has enabled his pupils to disentangle such complicated spectra as those of iron or manganese with their many thousands of lines.

The fruit of this most active period of Sommerfeld's life, and this notwithstanding the war, was collected in Sommerfeld's famous book, Atombau und Spectrallinien, of which four German, one English and one French editions have appeared, and to which Sommerfeld has just been adding an appendix in the form of a booklet covering the latest development, namely, Wave Mechanics. The several editions of this book have proved a source of invaluable information for physicists all over the world, and reflect the development of Quantum Physics in the past decade.

The latest achievement of Sommerfeld is his theory of electrical conductivity in metals which is based on new quantum statistics of the Italian physicist, Fermi. By this theory one of the outstanding problems of the physical properties of matter has been brought to a satisfactory and unexpected solution.

Sommerfeld's great achievements have been acknowledged in several ways. He received in 1927 a call to the University of Berlin to accept the chair of Theoretical Physics as successor to Max Plank. He is a foreign member of the Royal Society of London Member of the Academies of Munich, Berlin, Gottingen and foreign member of the Academy of Jena. The University of Edinbrough conferred on him an honorary Medical Degree. Following invitations to lecture Sommerfeld visited various parts of Europe and the United States.

It remains to add that Professor Sommerfeld takes great interest in Indian students and Indian scientists. Finally as observed above, Professor Sommerfeld's genial temperament attracts people to him and fills them with an enthusiasm for research and study to a degree which is remarkable. There is no doubt that he would be able to inspire many of the future hopes of our country. May we also hope that his visit may inspire those of our rich men who can well afford to do it, with an enthusiasm for the fostering of research and learning in our country.

POVERTY AND BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

truth, and the truth must be told. The obvious fact stares us in the face that there is at no time, in no year, any shortage of foodstuffs in India. The trouble is that the taxes imposed by the British Government being 50 per cent of produce, the Indian starves that England's annual income may not be diminished by a dollar.' 80 per cent of the whole population has been thrown back upon the soil because England's discriminating duties have ruined practically every branch of native manufacture and these tillers of the soil, when they have 'sold' themselves for the last time to the money lender, when they have over and over again 'mortgaged' their crops and their bit of land, are sold by the tax-collector to wander about until they drop of starvation."

MR. MACDONALD'S TESTIMONY. ....

What has Earl Winterton to say to this? Is this the improvement which he mentioned? No less a person than the ex-Premier of Great Britain, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, says:—

"The people (of India) are the most industrious in the world. Much of their land is fertile and yields rich crops. Whenever a famine comes they are stricken with starvation, and die by the thousand ....Sir William Hunter said that forty million Indians go through life with insufficient food. Sir Charles Elliot has estimated that one half of the agricultural poouln tion never satisfied hunger fully from one year's end to other.."

It would not be out of place to ask the Under-Secretary whether in any period of pre-Br ish history of India, was, there such a tragic situation of the Indian agriculturist? India was far happier before British rule. Says Lala Lajpat Rai:—

"India of Akbar was happier than the England of Elizbeth and even more prosperous. The India of Asoka was infinitely happier and more prosperous than the England of Alfred the Great. The India of Aurangzebe may perhaps be miserable but surely not more miserable than the England of Henry VIII'. or the England of James I, or the Scotland of Mary, or the Ireland of Cromwell, or the France of Henry IV or the Holland of Phillip."

WHAT BRITISH HISTORIANS SAY.

We have the testimony of the English historians like Messrs. Mill, Wilson and Shore that Indians were far more prosperous under Indian rule before the advent of the East India Company. We would remind the noble Earl that all this is the talk not of 500 years ago, but of only 200 years past,

Lord Winterton talks of economic measures, but we know this much that they are indirectly aimed at continuing the drain from India. Says Mr. H. M. Hyndman:—

"The methods of plunder and embezzlement, by which every Briton in India enriched himself during the earlier history of the East India Company, gradually passed away, but the drain did not pass away. The difference between that earlier day and the present is that India's tribute to England is obtained by "indirect" methods, "under forms of law."

It is estimated by Mr. Hyndman that at least Rs. 176,000, 000 is drained away every year from India, without a cent's return.

DR. BARTON CONVICTED

ONE MONTH'S IMPRSONMENT AND RS. 10000 FINE

POLICE COMMISSIONER PRESSES FOR DETERRENT PUNISHMENT

APPEAL TO BE FILED

The curtain rung down over the sensational discloures made in the Barton case on Monday when Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court sentenced Dr. J. Barton, a local optician to suffer one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default further 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of outraging the modesty of Miss Ami Karkaria, a 16 year old Parsi girl on June 18 last.

The case had attracted considerable public interest and a large crowd invaded the Court room on Monday and awaited the judgment in keen suspense. The accused took the sentence calmly.

On June 18 last, it was alleged, the accused conducted the complainant girl into the "Dark room" in his shop at Hornby Road for the purpose of examining her eyes and there embraced and kissed her. The revelation that she was held by the accused in his arms for a considerably long time and was "hugged and kissed" was also made in the course of the proceedings.

POLICE COMMISSIONER FAVOURS DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Before the judgment was delivered Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, stated that he had received instructions from the Police Commissioner to press for a deterrent sentence.

PLEA FOR LENIENT PUNISHMENT.

Mr F. S. Talyarkhan, defence counsel, prayed for a lenient sentence. He submitted that having regard to the fact that the accused was a young man having a diploma, a well established business, if he in a moment of weakness or impulse did what had been found by His Worship, the ends of justice would be sufficiently met by passing a sentence of a reasonable fine. Counsel added that the offence he was found guilty of could be described not incorrectly as very indiscreet and foolish conduct on the part of the young man. A conviction, counsel concluded, would mean the loss of his profession, his diploma and, consequently, ruination of his life.

MAGISTRATE ON ABUSE OF TRUST.

In reply, His Worship observed "The accused in his statement says that he is an eye specialist and an optician, and that he holds the freedom of the City of London. Whatever that may mean the status and position of the accused are circumstances which aggravate rather than mitigate the offence. The accused on account of the very nature of the professional work invited trust and induced confidence both of which he abused by an outrage on a girl who had gone to him for the purpose of purchasing glasses."

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

It is understood Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, counsel for Dr. Barton is appealing to the High Court against the conviction of his client. The Magistrate has been applied to for a copy of his judgment.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment the magistrate outlined the prosecution case and observed: "On June 18, the complainant went to the accused's shop at about 11 a.m. to get the glasses. On her arrival the accused sent out of the shop his compounder Fonseca with glasses which were intended for the complainant. The accused told her that it would take some time for the glasses to be ready and asked her to take her seat in the visitors' room which is in the portion of the shop screened off by wooden partition set with ground glass-panes. According to the prosecution case, when Fonseca left, the only persons inside the shop were the accused and the girl. The accused first entered into general conversation with the complainant and on noticing a gold wrist watch which the complainant was wearing, remarked that the design was pretty. The prosecution alleged that the accused held the hand and began to look at her wristlet. The complainant thereupon took the wristlet off and the accused saw it. The accused then tried to replace the wrist watch on her wrist, but she would not let him do it. She put it on herself. The accused them asked her to shut her eyes and touching her eyelid remarked that the pupils were very large. He then asked her to go into the dark room which adjoined the visitors' room. He examined her eyes there, and while doing so touched her cheek which the complaint at the time thought was accidental. Thereafter, the accused and the girl came back to the visitors' room. He then opened a safe and took out a ring, a bracelet. He showed the bracelet to her and offered her the ring which she much resented.

"The accused said that if she married him he would take her to Europe. She grew very angry and asked the accused to throw the ring on the road. He then chang to her body, placed are hard on the month to prevent her from shouting and in the other caught hold of her two hands and kissed her violently on her cheek. The complainant struggled but could not shake off the accused. She subsequently pushed the accused aside, came out of the room and finally left the shop feeling indignant and saying that she would expose him for his behaviour.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Proceeding, the Magistrate observed: "The prosecution case is supported by the evidence of the complainant on all the material points. Soonabai the mother of the complained says that on June 18. Complainant immediately on her return home from the accused's shop, complained to her about the conduct of the accused, whereupon, she straightaway went to the accused's shop, charged him (with attempt to take young girls abroad, and asked accused to show her the jewellery which he had showed to her daughter. Accused, thereupon took shelter in the inner room. Soonabai says that she came out of the shop saying. "Being a Zarthoshi, are you not ashamed of yourself?"

Two other witnesses were called by the prosecution in support of their case. They happened to be in the crowd that had collected outside the accused's shop on the day of the incident when complainant's mother was there. Both the witnesses say that they went into the shop, when accused expressed regret at what had happened, and that he would apologise to Soonabai. One of the two says that accused added that it had been a bad day for him.

THE DEFENCE.

"The defence briefly is that the charge against the accused is entirely false and made by the complainant at the instigation of the mother for "ulterior motives." What these are, have not been made clear; nor were any questions put either to the complainant or her mother in their cross-examination on these alleged motives."

After referring to the statement of the accused denying the story of the complainant, the Magistrate proceeded: "The principal witness called for the defence is Fonseca, accused's compounder. The witness says that he was at the shop at all times of the morning on June 18, while complainant was there. He has given a completed denial of the complainant's allegations against the accused. He also corroborates the statement of the accused about the presence of the two banias and a Parsi in the shop at the time."

Witness Hassam Hussein was called for the defence to support the defence story that the person who was sent out to fetch the glasses was Babu Raju and not Fonseca. Babu Raju was similarly called in to support the same statement. The last witness called by the defence in support of the accused's statement was Dhanjishaw Sorabji, who says that he was the Parsi present at the shop on the morning of the alleged incident.

PROBABILITY OF "OUTRAGE"

"Such being the prosecution and defence versions, what I have to decide is whether the prosecution have made out their case against the accused. Counsel for the accused, while urging all that could have been said in favour of the accused, has laid stress on the following points: that the story told by the complainant is highly improbable, inasmuch as the alleged act of outrage is said to have been committed at a busy time of the day and in a place more or less exposed to the public gaze.

'To my mind, the time does not exclude the probability of the outrage being committed. As regards the latter, provided the opportunity for the outrage was favourable, the act would not be rendered improbable merely on account of the shop abutting on the road, more especially as the portion of the shop which is described as the visitors' room where the alleged act was said to have been committed having been screened off by a partition from the outside shop, is to my mind sufficiently protected from public gaze. I am also asked to disbelieve the complainant on the ground that she did not complain to the police or anybody else immediately on leaving the shop. But it is in evidence that she complained to her mother about the conduct of the accused immediately on her return home.

"The defence counsel then asks me not to accept the allegations made by the complainant as true on the ground of absence of corroboration. In my opinion, there is nothing in law that makes the testimony of a complainant unacceptable in cases of this nature, unless it is corroborated by independent evidence. Not infrequently, evidence in corroboration is difficult in cases of this nature. But that apart, there is plenty of material in the present case of what I would call of corroborative value such as the complaint made by the girl to her mother, the mother's immediate visit to the accused, and lastly, the visit of her parents to Mr. Papa, the solicitor, to take legal advice.

SOME INCONSISTENCIES.

"I must not omit to say a word about some of the inconsistencies in the complainant's deposition before me as compared with hers before the police. I am satisfied that such discrepancies as there may be, do not amount to inconsistencies of a serious nature; nor are they on material points. At all events, these discrepancies do not strike at the root of the main charge against the accused. The discrepancies may perhaps be accounted for by the mental tension which a young girl like the complainant must have suffered from at the time she made to the police. The complainant struck me as being very intelligent, and I was much impressed by the straightforward manner in which she gave her evidence. Her testimony, notwithstanding the severe and searching cross-examination to which she was subjected, remained substantially unshaken. It may be that at times she indulged in inconsequential exaggerations. But these, in no way, detract materially from her testimony taken as a whole.

"Soonabai gave me the impression of a respectable lady who gave her evidence in a manner that was at once convincing. Messrs. Chichgar and Bamji are two respectable merchants; and being in no way connected with the case, are independent witnesses. Their testimony remained unimpeached, since they were not even cross-examined. Being anxious to stretch every point in favour of the accused, I look for some motive on the part of the complainant why she should make a false charge against the accused who was a total stranger to her. It is impossible to imagine any motive that can induce the complainant and her mother to make a false charge against a man whom they had not seen, much less known before the day of the incident.

MAGISTRATE AND DEFENCE WITNESSES.

"Turning to defence witnesses, Fonseca and Babu Raju, they being in the employ of the accused, are obviously interested witnesses. I therefore reject their evidence as totally unreliable. It would be difficult to find two persons in the position of Fonseca and Babu to give any other evidence except the kind they had given in this case. The evidence of witnesses Hasham and Abdul Rahman, in my opinion, does not go far enough to help the accused even if it was otherwise trustworthy, which I am satisfied is not. The last witness worthy of mention, is a Parsi, Dhunjisha Sorabji. If he is to be believed, he supports the defence story in its entirety, not omitting to mention a single detail set out in the accused's statement. If I am to believe this witness, I must at the same time go to the length of saying that he has a memory which is at once marvellous and prodigious and also a keen sense of observation such as one ordinarily does not come across. Both these faculties lay dormant in this witness till July 29, when he suddenly woke up to the consciousness that he was the Parsi looked for by the accused as having been present in the shop on June 18. I have no hesitation in saying that this witness struck me as one on whose word I could place not the slightest reliance.

On a careful and anxious consideration of the evidence, I have not the remotest doubt in my mind that the prosecution have made out their case against the accused.

I accordingly find him guilty of the charge of outraging the modesty of the complainant." Sentence was then pronounced as stated above.

EDITOR OF "FORWARD" CONVICTED

SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S S. I. AND FINED RS. 1,000

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Satya Ranjan Bakshi, Editor of "Forward" and the "Bangalar Katha" was found guilty to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 124 (sedition) in connection with the publication of an article headed "Barbarism in the garb of gentlemanliness" and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the option of one month's further simple imprisonment S. R. Mukherjee printer of the "Bangalar Katha" was fined Rs. 1,000 in default two months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the views of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce published recently in a Calcutta paper stating that the present law afforded reasonable protection against infringement of trade marks, will you allow me to state as follows:—

This decision is greatly against the interests of Indian merchants and manufacturers generally and in fact against the the interests of all natoinals of India.

It is admitted that the law protects the proprietors of a trade mark, but in cases of infringement the proprietor must prove his rights of prior user. This is very easy when the mark is a popular one and widely known, but in other cases, it may be extremely difficult and a costly affair to produce witnesses and other proofs which in time may be unprocurable.

Under a Regisration Law the proprietor entered would be the first user in the case of existing marks after sufficient enquiry by the Registrar. New marks would be registered on application, in this case before the registration is completed a search would be made in the register to avoid duplication of marks and the application would be published and open to opposition.

Under the present system it is very difficult or almost impossible except in the cases of well known marks to ascertain whether a particular mark has been already claimed and in use by others, and merchants have no means of knowing, when adopting a new mark, (as would be the case if there were a Register) if the mark is already in use by others, except by inspecting the marks on similar goods sold in the markets. This is an unreliable method as the results of such a search cannot be guaranteed. Moreover India is a large country and a mark moderately used in one part, say at Calcutta, may not be used or heard of in Bombay or Rangoon etc.

There will be no burden on owners of Trade Marks, except that they will be required to pay Government a small fee on registration and execution fees every 14 years or so. This can hardly be called a burden, as it is only right that Government should receive some compensation for the expenses and upkeep of a Registration Department.

Practically most of the countries in the world have Trade Mark Registration Act, and our near neighbour Ceylon has enjoyed its benefits for a considerable number of years.

An important point to be noted is that nationals of India cannot obtain registration of their trade marks in some foreign countries, though the trade marks of the citizens of these countries are protected in India, as the laws of these countries demand a certificate of Home Registration with the application. As India has no Act for the Registration of Trade Marks, the nationals of India are left in the cold.

Another important point to remember is that India on account of a lack of a Trade Mark Registration Act is unable to become a party to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and on this account nationals of India cannot claim the privilege of priority of date of their applications for Indian patents when making applications for patent in foreign countries.—Yours, etc.,

"REGISTRATION".

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN.

In connection with the excursion train proposed to be run by the B. B. and C. I. Railway to important stations to Northern India—which includes a trip to Kashmir, we understand that many enquiries are being received in the General Traffic Manager's Office in regard to the particulars of this train for which 6 II Class and about 20 III Class passengers have already been booked and others who have made enquiries are likely to book very shortly. Those that are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities proposed to be given by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for a tour of about 5,000 miles at a small cost of Rs. 198/8/0 for II Class and Rs. 90/- for III Class tickets are advised to book as soon as possible so that the running of the train may be decided and its date may be fixed. It may be mentioned that with a view to suit the convenience of the Parsis and the Jains who will have their holidays in the 2nd week of September, the special if it runs will probably be timed to leave Bombay on any day after the 15th September.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

Mr. Justice Salamuddin Khan and Mr. Wazir Ali arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

The Thakor of Amod lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, Poona Branch on Saturday.

The Merchants' Association of Peshawar Cantonment has addressed a representation to the President of the Municipal Committee, protesting against the proposal to increase, the octroi duty on piece-goods from -/-/3 to -/-/6 per rupee. The proposal they add affects other articles as well.

TELEGRAPH MASTER ON TRIAL.

MORE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

ACCUSED A "BOGUS PERSON"

POONA, September 1.

In the course of his cross-examination, Parikh, one of the prosecution witness in the case against Simcons, Telegraph Master, said he knew Noormahomed from his school days and was friendly with him The witness did not see him in his office on 6th August. He went sometimes to races but not with Noormahomed. He met Noormahomed casually on the road. He did not know if the accused was telegraph master at Poona in 1926, nor did he see him before August 6. The witness had done no business or job for Noormahomed The witness met him at the corner of the Post Office near the Majestic Hotel. The accused came from the opposite direction on a bicycle and exchanged greetings. The accused stopped Ismail and talked to him while witness remained about five yards away. He heard the accused say to Noormahomed "do the needful and have the money by tomorrow morning." Those were the only words he heard. He remembered that the accused also said he would call on Noor in his office the next morning. He did not hear the whole of the conversation which lasted about ten minutes

"BOGUS PERSON".

After the accused had left he spoke to Noor and then both of them said that the accused appeared to be a "bogus persou". He did not remember who used the word "bogus" first. He understood from the talk with Noor that he too was satisfied that the accused was a bogus personality. The witness did not remember whether Noor gave any special reason why he was of that opinion. To the court witness repeated that Noor also considered the accustd to be bogus person. He added that after his first statement had been just read over to him he remembered that after the witness had had conversation with Noor about the accused he said to Noormahomed that the accused appeared to be a bogus man. The witness was not friendly with the police. He had not gone to sub-Inspector Mali nor to the Inspector in connection with any business before, nor had he a gun license. As Noormahomed had to go to his office and consequently had no time the witness undertook to go and inform the police. He gave the sub-Inspector accused's name as C'ement Desouza. Witness spoke to a man in mufti about the lists. The witness gave instructions to the man in mufti to wait and see the accused when he came and Ismail would speak to him. Witness did not know if the man in mufti had instructions to arrest the accused. The witness left the Brigade Office at 11.30 a.m., and returned at about 3 p.m., but by that time the accused had come and gone. Noormahomed and the man in mufti had no talk in his presence neither did the witness talk to the man in mufti himself. He had no talk with Ismail after the accused left. The statement of the witness was recorded by the police on the day following the arrest of the accused. He was asked by the man in mufti after the arrest of the accused whether the witness would go with him to the police station as the man in mufti was alone. He agreed and went with him. The witness left the police office with the permission of Sub-Inspector Mali. The tongawalla did not speak to the police in his presence.

A TAILOR'S EVIDENCE.

Kesarkar, a tailor, another complainant, in his cross-examination said he did not take bets in his shop. In the wire shown to him by the accused there were names of race horses. The accused had shown him a telegram on white paper which was written in pencil. The witness might have destroyed the wire he had received from Bombay. He did not know what kind of paper was used for office copy of telegrams. The wire received by him in 1927 was on white paper. He did not know manuscript copy was on pink paper any typed copy or white paper. He remembered the wire received by him was on white paper. There was no postal seal of the date on the wire shown to him by the accused. The date which was written by hand was 21st Jan. 1927. He did not know that original of telegram was despatched from office of issue after seven days to the Check Office at Calcutta. He did not know that copy of original was required to be applied for within three months and that it was supplied on pink paper. He was frightened at what accused had spoken to him and he thought from the accused's talk that he was threatening to extort money. He did not think however that it was a false threat for he then thought that the accused might have been sent by the Collector of Bombay The accused said. "Pay me one hundred rupees and I will settle the affair".

"A WARRANT OF ARREST".

The complainant (Kesarkar) told the court that he did not mention this before as it did not occur to him to say it. The accused mentioned to him regarding a warrant of arrest and that the accused had with him three or four papers along with the wire. The papers bore the names of certain persons. Kesarkar said he did not menton this to the Court before as he did not remember it then. The accused also read to him some names out of the list but witness could not recollect them now. Later on witness went and saw Oswal who in his opinion was a prudent man. That was the first occasion that he went to consult him. He was not friendly with Oswal in racing connections and he did not know whether Oswal was betting or not. Oswal had race horses and he got telegram about races and hence witness went to seek his advice. The accused had also mentioned Oswal's name. Oswal advised him not to pay the accused any money. Oswal told him that the accused had been to him half an hour previously. The witness said that the accused did not actually hand him a telegram but placed it on a cushion covering it with his hand.

RELIEF OF MILL WORKERS' MISERIES

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE COLLECTION OF GRAIN AND MONEY

The first practical step in relieving the miseries of the families of the textile workers at present on strike was taken by the youths of Bombay on Sunday when they gathered at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood with the object of going round the city to collect rice and other grains or them. They started at about 8-30 in the morning with a cart with some quantity of rice which was collected by the members of the Bombay Youths Textile Workers' Strike Relief Committee, and went from Sandhurst Road to Bhat Bazar at Mandvi.

After making door-to-door collections they returned in the noon with a cash collection of over Rs. 125 and two cart full of rice and other grains. Encouraged by the response on this occasion, the Committee proposes to arrange a series of visits to different localities of the city, and it is expected that a satisfactory response will be forthcoming.

Volunteers of the Committee are provided with receipt books for any collection they make for the fund of the strikers raised by the Committee.

ENSURING OF CONGRESS IDEAL

INDIAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE FORMED

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The following manifesto signed by Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mr. Hamid Khan and others has been issued:—

"We the undersigned Congressmen hereby form ourselves into a League called the Indian National Independence League as an organisation within the Congress for the purpose of ensuring that the Congress Ideal and programme of complete national independence may not be changed or moderated."—A. P.

ALBANIA'S NEW KING TAKES OATH

LONDON, Sept. 3

Tirana.—King Ahmed Zogu took oath yesterday under the new Constitution. All members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Cordial telegrams were exchanged betwen him and the King of Italy.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND 'S LUCK

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—M. Briand has arrived here. It transpires hat he narrowly escaped M. Bokanowski's fate. The latter invited him to fly to Geneva from Paris. M. Briand considered the matter, but M. Poincare dissuaded him. M. Poincare sought to dissuade M. Bokanowski.—Reuter.

VICTIM OF HUGE WAVE IN HEAVY SEAS

CHIEF ENGINEER AND LASCAR KILLED

COLOMBO, Sept. 2.

The Chief Engineer A. Tunnoch and a lascar lost their lives when the steamship "Anchorina," bound from Calcutta to Colombo, encountered heavy seas on the morning of August 28 in the bay of Bengal. A first-deck tindal and another lascar who were injured were removed to hospital on arrival at Colombo, this morning. A Tunnoch and party, who were engaged in repairing the steampipe causing on the forward deck were swept off their feet by a huge wave which caused the bow suddenly to dip. The lascar fell overboard and was not missed for twenty minutes. Tunnochs head was battered in and he was killed instantly. He was, later, buried at sea. —A. P.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, report that the total atendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Saturday the 1st September 1928, was 8,495.

Antwerp.—Death has occurred of Doctor Andre Weiss, Vice-President of the Hauge Permanent Court of International Justice.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW

ARRANGEMENTS IN FULL SWING

MANY ATTRACTIONS PROMISED

Arrangements are now well in hand for the holding of this year's Presidency Agricultural Show at Ahmedabad during the second half of November. The Executive Committee has got into action, and its twenty-eight members, of whom five are officials and 23 representatives of the Gujerat and Bombay public and the Indian States in Kathiawar and Gujerat, are all overflowing with enthusiasm and a determination to make the Show at Ahmedabad eclipse even that which created such a record at Poona by being "Asia's Largest Agricultural Show."

The most encouraging phase of the scheme at present, however, is the excellent response that has been made to the appeal for funds. The total money promised being Rs. 1,74,458 even allowing for the fact that the Government of Bombay have been compelled to reduce their original grant to Rs. 15,000.

At the same time, it should perhaps be emphasised that every care is being taken to finance the Show economically, and a special Purchasing Committee has been appointed to carry out all the spending of money in a businesslike way.

Arrangements are being made for demonstrations of sports and pastimes of all the Kathiawar and Gujerat Indian States.

ATTRACTIONS OF SHOW.

The revised lay-out of the Show Ground has now been completed, and reveals a splendid series of sites and sectional displays. The Crops Court, which will show typical Gujerat crops under direct cultivation, will be grown in the centre of the Show Grounds and fed by the three wells on the grounds by means of power-pumping plants.

Special attention is being given in this section to those breeds of cattle and sheep which are most useful to Gujerat. For this reason cattlebreeders are expected to make a very ready response to the invitation extended to them to display their breeds, whilst prospective purchasers of cattle will have no better opportunity of getting the best than in this Court. An appeal is also being made to those whose religious convictions are against cattle slaughter to encourage the breeding of useful cattle to keep the useless ones out of the hands of the butcher.

It has been definitely shown that poultry farming as a secondary occupation has a great future and at the Presidency Show there will be on-view some of the finest birds in India. Few agreuturists (or towns-people) realise how much better an egg can be produced by an improved fowl than by the ordinary village bird; and the various features of this section will demonstrate to a remarkable degree that the breakfast egg can be laid in India which will fit the ordinary egg-cup.

THE MACHINERY COURT.

In the First Great Presidency Agricultural Show one of the most successful and most popular sections was that dealing with machinery, and accordingly the most careful attention is being paid to this Court in the Show being prepared in Ahmedabad. It is generally admitted that India is one of the most backward countries in the world in connection with agricultural machinery, and so if this section is to be considered a real success in the way of future results in popularising such machinery and modern implements, it has been decided by the Show organisers that substantial assistance and facilities must be given to exhibitors.

In addition to the 100 per cent. rebate given by the Railways on the homeward freight, the Show Committee has decided to give a subsidy of 100 per cent. of the outward freight up to five tons of exhibits from the exhibitor's tour to Ahmedabad, and a further subsidy of 50 per cent. of the outward freight on the second five tons to Ahmedabad. This scale, it will be seen, is designed specifically to assist the small manufacturer and dealer, and a rough estimate of the cost of these rebates shows that the Committee will be faced with a railway freight bill of about Rs. 6,000 on this account, an amount which the Sectional Secretary (the Agricultural Engineer to Government, Mr. W. Schutte) has promised will be found from his original budget by dint of rigid economy in other directions.

Gujerat is known all over the country as the dairy tract of India, for in this area is produced the milk from which most of the butter and ghee is made. It is a deplorable fact, however, that raw material in the form of cream is exported from Gujerat and is turned into butter which fetches a better price outside than that made in the tract in which the milk is produced. This means that by making dairying a special feature of the Presidency Show there will be an unprecedented opportunity for the butter-makers, cane-makres and ghee-makers of Gujerat to show the world that Gujerat can make dairy products equal to any. In this section it is expected that many demonstrations of butter-making will be given, whilst the section organisers will also put on show all the latest dairy appliances. Already manufacturers of dairy appliances are showing their anxiety to exhibit their wares and show how clean and pure butter can be made with the least outlay.

COMMITTEE.

The following names should be added to the Executive Committee.—Sheth Shantilal Mangaldas, Sheth Manekla! Mansukhbhai and Rao Saheb Jamanadas D. Mehta, Dewan Chhota Udepur State. The latter two take the place of Saheb Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Khan Saheb A. M. Kadri, both resigned. Mr. S. M. Ali Mirza, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, for Mr. S. B. Tyabji, resigned.

On the Finance Sub-Committee Sheth Manekla! Mansukhbhai takes the place of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai resigned.

The Health Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality is appointed as an additional member of the General Purposes Sub-Committee.

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Karjat	„	20	12
Lonavla	„	21	20
Kirkee	„	22	17
Poona	Arr.	22	30

UP TRAIN. (NEXT SUNDAY.)

		H.	M.
Poona	Dep.	19	30
Kirkee	„	19	41
Lonavla	„	20	44
Karjat	„	21	41
Kalyan	„	22	35
Byculla	„	23	25
V. Terminus	Arr.	23	40

Back at Bombay on Sunday Night.

A Dining Saloon is attached to the train.

The rule requiring passengers to purchase tickets before reserved accommodation can be booked for them, will not be enforced for this Week-End Express.

Return Ticket holders can book their seats for the return journey on arrival at Poona.

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(Part II) English:—
R. S. Reuban.
(Part II) Economics:—
M. N. Gokhale.
(Part II) Banking Law:—
Bhagwan Singh.

COMPLETED (PART I) EXAM. (ALL SUBJECTS).

Framroz B. Daji and Bhagwan Singh.
(Part I) Economics:—
Joseph Thottan, A. J. Fernandez, G. G. D'Mello and R. S. Reuban.
(Part I) Banking Law:—
A. J. Fernandez.
(Part I) English:—
G. G. D'Mello and D. Adaickalaswamy.
(Part I) Foreign Exchange:—
N. S. Chakravarti and M. A. Mowji.
(Part I) Geography:—
D. Adaickalaswamy.

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES

FINAL.

S. M. S. Qadrie (passed in all subjects), V. P. Naidu (passed in all subjects), Adaickalaswami (passed in all subjects except Economics), and R. B. Shukla (passed in all subjects except Economics).

INTERMEDIATE.

S. N. Lall (passed in all subjects), J. R. Thottan (passed in all subjects), N. S. Arosker (passed in all subjects) A Marama Reddy (passed in all subjects), Abdulalli H. Sial (passed in all subjects), K. S. Sidhaye (passed in all subjects except Book-keeping), V. M. Kenia (passed in all subjects except Commercial Arithmetic), C. S. Dhonde (passed in all subjects except Secretarial Practice), A. Kaderali (passed in all subjects except Book-keeping), and Kampta Prasad (passed in all subjects except Precis Writing).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMS.

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COMMERCIAL LAW.

F. A. Carvallo (Distinction), V. M. Munim (Distinction), V. P. Naidu (Distinction), M. B. Patel (Distinction), N. S. Arosker, J. C. Dias, A. K. Ismail, B. R. Mehta, H. C. Mehta, Moses Solomon, M. K. Pandit, S. M. S. Qadri, M. K. Shah, R. B. Shukla, and A. H. Vehmiwalla.

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY.

A. Marama Reddy (Distinction), C. V. Veeraraghavan, F. A. Carvalho, C. D. Donde, V. M. Kenia, V. P. Naidu, M. B. Patel, P. F. Philips, V. M. Sidhaye, G. R. Shroff, R. B. Shukla, and T. V. Subramaniam.

COMPANY LAW.

V. P. Naidu (Distinction), R. B. Shukla (Distinction), A. Marama Reddy, N. S. Arosker, F. A. Carvalho, P. N. Heble, A. K. Ismail, Moses Solomon, A. H. Vehmiwalla and S. S. Vinekar.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

A. Marama Reddy, N. J. Desai, Kampta Prasad, V. M. Munim, V. P. Naidu, B. K. Shroff, R. B. Shukla and T. V. Subramaniam.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE.

N. S. Arosker, F. A. Carvalho, V. M. Munim, R. B. Shukla and A. H. Vehmiwalla.

ECONOMICS.

V. P. Naidu (Distinction), B. B. Mehta and B. K. Shroff.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A. K. Ismail (Distinction), S. K. Bharucha and S. B. Engineer.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

A. Marama Reddy (Distinction) and R. B. Shukla.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

A. Marama Reddy (Distinction).

FIRE INSURANCE.

E. B. Vacha.

SALESMANSHIP.

V. K. Nair.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

M. N. Sampat.

BAND AT BHANDARWADA GARDENS.

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED

The Water Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted their report regarding the desirability of arranging for musical performances being held in Bhandarwada Gardens at Mazgaon which will be considered by the Corporation this month. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated:—

"There will be no objection to arrange the Band performances at the Bhandarwada Reservoir for the benefits of the residents of the Mazgaon area, provided the Corporation is pleased to provide more funds. The residents of this locality, being mostly Christians and Parsees, would appreciate Band performances more than the Indian music performances .Such Band performances are arranged twice a month at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens and Chowpatty and similarly they can be arranged here. But it may be stated that the Budget grant for the purpose which was Rs. 15,000 during the year 1925-26 has been reduced to 12,000 since 1926-27 and considerable difficulty is consequently found at present in arranging sufficient performances.

At their meeting held on the 16th July 1928, the Sub-Committee considered the question further in all its bearings and decided to recommend that the proposal made in the Commissioner's report for giving Band performances in the Bhandarwada Gardens be approved for the present as an experimental measure for a period of six months and that the Commissioner be requested to report at the end of the period whether a sufficiently large number of persons did take advantage of the same.

After careful consideration of the question in all its bearings in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee concurred in the Sub-Committee's recommendations contained in their report and recommended that the same be approved and a copy thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

STUDENTS AND SMOKING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is seen that college students everywhere are addicted to smoking. It is in their own interest as responsible future citizens that they should keep themselves aloof from such a harmful habit. It inculcates in the students the habit of deliberately deluding the guardians with regard to their accounts. After the student-life is over, it is felt necessary to continue the habit of smoking as a matter of etiquette. The habit encourages an unnecessary industry whether indigenous or foreign. It is possible for the authorities of college to make students abstain from such a habit to enable them to prosecute their studies happily in these days of "retrenchment" and "unemployment." As physical education is made compulsory to enable students to enjoy the blessings of natural health, so is it necessary to dissuade the future supports of the nation from such a harmful vice. Will the teachers consider the above suggestion? Yours etc.

L. V. PHADNIS.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras, Aug. 31.—The President and members of the S. I. R. Labour Union have issued an appeal to the non-official members of the Legislature and the Assembly strenuously to champion the cause of the S. I. R. strikers and to obtain for them from Government redress of their grievances which they say are genuine and deep rooted.—A. P.

Rangoon, Aug. 31.—With reference to the punitive police imposed on Tharrawaddy District for resistance of payment of Capitation Taxes, Government by a press communique indicate their intention of accepting the offer of payment made to the Divisional Commissioner by representatives of the villages concerned and of securing early withdrawal of the police in the event of the villagers acting up to their offer. The communique adds that Government does not insist on advancing the payment date in areas not so wishing.—A. P.

Rangoon, Aug. 31.—In connection with the seizure of a large quantity of forged notes and the arrest of six persons by the Rangoon Police who are working in collaboration with the C.I.D. and the police in India it is now learnt that forged notes of the same series as that seized here have been detected in India and that two men have been arrested at Cocanada.—A. P.

It has been gazetted that Captain Maurice Williams James Boxall (retired) has been removed from the Indian Army following his conviction by a General Court Martial while serving in the Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

CONSTIPATION IS THE CAUSE OF MANY AILMENTS
—*SAYS THE DOCTOR.*

A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to-day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured. The first essential is a remedy that is free from harmful or habit forming drugs —a remedy that will strengthen the bowels—and it would be impossible to suggest anything more suitable than

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INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY

CASE FOR PROTECTION

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

REFERENCE TO TARIFF BOARD URGED

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the Government of India in reply to the recent resolution of the Government of India dated the 12th May, 1928, urging the necessity of reference of the case of the Indian Salt Industry for investigation by the Tariff Board into the grant of protection or subsidy to Indian Salt:—

The Taxation Enquiry Committee recommended in the year 1926 that it is desirable that India should be made self-supporting in the matter of its salt supply, if this end can be secured by the granting of a strictly temporary advantage to the local manufactures either by way of rebate of duty or of a differential duty on imports or both and that an enquiry should be made into this aspect of the question by the Tariff Board. This recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, it is now clear beyond any shadow of doubt, did not find favour with the Government and apparently with a view to turn down this suggestion, the Government adopted a novel method of appointing a special officer of the Government to examine this proposal of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and by so doing conveniently shelved the problem for about 2 years. When requests were made by my Chamber and other commercial bodies for referring its case to the Tariff Board, they were told that, should it appear to the Government who were conducting a departmental enquiry that there were "prima facie" grounds for the submission of the case to the Tariff Board, the Government would do so.

GOVT. AFRAID OF PUBLIC OPINION.

That such a method should have been followed by Government after the Taxation Enquiry Committee had made a definite recommendation on the subject, indicates that the Government were even afraid of referring the matter to an impartial body like the Tariff Board, who might relying on the evidence and data collected by them, perhaps have advocated grant of protection to this industry, and also afraid of the light of public opinion being thrown on the enquiry. It appears further that it was only to disarm public criticism of a total neglect of a specific recommendation of this Committee, that the Government set up this enquiry and appointed a Departmental Officer whose report my Committee presume, being on the lines of the decisions already arrived at by the Government, was accepted. My Committee cannot too strongly condemn the adoption of such a procedure. The alacrity, expedition and the almost indecent haste with which the Government took action recently in referring the case of the Oil Industry to the Tariff Board, against the unanimous opposition of the commercial community in India, and ordered the Tariff Board to submit their report within three months of the date of starting the enquiry, stands in bold contrast to their attitude in the present case. Such a striking contrast in the Government's treatment of these two industries cannot but create the unfortunate impression that while the Government evinced a great anxiety and solicitude for the Oil Industry in which foreign capitalists have a very predominant interest, they deliberately delayed a proper investigation in the Salt Industry by at least 2-3 years apart from the fact that they thus prejudiced to some extent the mind of the Tariff Board to whom the question might be referred for investigation.

CENTRAL BOARD'S ARGUMENTS.

The arguments advanced by the Central Board of Revenue are unconvincing insufficient in this respect are unconvincing and cannot bear scrutiny. They point out that there are three possibilities by means of which foreign salt could be replaced by Indian salt. Firstly, either the price of foreign salt must be raised by the imposition of a differential duty to a point at which the present consumers will find it too dear and will, therefore, be prepared to put up with the ordinary Madras and Bombay salt, inspite of its inferiority, on account of its cheapness; or secondly, Indian salt of the same, or approximately the same, quality as the imported white crushed salt must be placed on the Calcutta market whether under the shelter of a differential duty or not, at a price that will render it more attractive than the imported salt; or thirdly, the price of the ordinary Madras or Bombay salt should be reduced by rebate of duty or a bounty so as to render it more attractive to the consumer on account of its cheapness. The third possibility is at once dismissed as impracticable, because the Central Board of Revenue feel absolutely certain so long as the classes of people who now use foreign salt can afford to buy it they will never transfer their custom on any large scale to the Madras or Bombay salt, however cheap it may be.

POSSIBILITY OF MANUFACTURE.

With regard to the possibility of manufacturing salt in sufficient quantity in India, my Committee would observe that if the Indian manufacturers are assured of good margin and given the necessary facilities it is only a question of time when Karachi, Tuticorin and Okha will be able to replace foreign salt by producing salt of a quality that would be acceptable to that section of the consumers in Bengal who are said to be inalienably attached to the foreign salt. My Committee are further informed that Pachbhadra, Didwana, Dhoronorom, Rajputana produce salt in large quantity and of a quality which can compare favourably with foreign salt.

CASE FOR PROTECTION.

Apart from the question as to whether the salt industry is basic or not, no one will dispute the fact that salt is indispensable for the economic well-being of the nation and no much expense cannot be incurred [illegible] a home supply of salt an article of universal consumption and daily use, even at a little sacrifice, for a temporary period. To the suggestion of the Central Board that the reference to the Tariff Board would be premature since it would relate to a non-existent industry and that salt of a quality corresponding to the bulk of the imported salt is not, as a matter of fact, manufactured in India on a commercial scale, my Committee would only point out that it is like placing the cart before the horse. No industry can be brought into existence with this sort of mentality of the Government. Protection or concessions are necessary and are usually being given to rear up and develop an industry.

In conclusion, my Committee would strongly urge upon the Government to refer without any further delay the case of the Salt Industry to the Tariff Board as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee, for investigation into the possibility of making India self-sufficient with respect to its salt supply, by the grant of protection in any form.

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Office of C. N. A. (Quetta).

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ROSHANAL BHANDARI, B.A.,
Senior English Teacher,
Farrukhnagar.

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J. S. GAZDAR,
Chopaty Sea Face, Bombay.

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Muhalla Dewan Jograj,
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HOUSE COLLAPSE IN CALCUTTA.

ONE WOMAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

An elderly woman was killed and two young women and a man were injured as a result of the collapse of a house in Jorbagan, Calcutta. It is an old two storeys structure one portion of which was occupied by Manindranath Karmakar, his wife Binoda Sundari Dassi and mother-in-law Saroda Sundari Dassi, the woman who was killed, the other portion being occupied by Rabindranath Chatterjee and his wife Probhabati Devi. At about six p.m. Saroda was in the room upstairs and Binoda and Probhabati were in the courtyard watching the family cow being milked by a *goala*. Just then the roof of the second floor collapsed with a tremendous crash burying in the debris Saroda as well as those in the courtyard below. Rescue work was at once undertaken by the neighbours who were later joined by the fire brigade people.

RESCUE WORK.

Binoda Sundari and the *goala* who happened to be close to the surface of the debris were extricated first and they were found to have suffered minor injuries only. Saroda and Probhabati were, however, more dangerously enveloped and the fire brigade men had to work hard for about an hour before they could be rescued. The former expired soon after she was brought out and Probhabati who was found to have sustained serious injuries was sent to the Medical College Hospital where she was detained for treatment.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

While the relief operations were proceeding, it was discovered that the exit of an adjoining house had been blocked by the debris. In order to effect speedy removal of the barrier men of the fire brigade were scaling the walls when an engineer attached to the brigade fell to the ground but fortunately was not seriously injured—A. P.

FAILURE OF ENGINE CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

LONDON Sept. 2

Paris.—Captain Houpart whose plane was escorting Mr. Bokanowski's plane states that the latter turned sharply right and then nose-dived. He expresses the opinion that the accident was probably due to the failure of engine and the consequent loss of its flying speed. When the aeroplane crashed, 700 liters of petrol in the tanks exploded and the machine became a veritable furnace. When the first witnesses of the disaster arrived on the scene the aeroplane was already a heap of flaming wreckage and five occupants of the plane were incinerated. Two hours' work was necessary to free the remains from debris. Victims could only be identified by their belongings which the flames did not destroy. Bokanowski, for instance, was identified by his platinum watch.

SAD NEWS BROKEN TO WIFE.

The Minister of Interior Sarraut broke playing Golf at Compiegne.—Reuters Special.

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AGE OF CONSENT ACT

MEMORANDUM OF B.P. SOCIAL REFORM

The following are extracts from the memorandum sent by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association to the Age of Consent Committee at Simla :—

Q.—Is there any dissatisfaction with the state of the law as to the Age of Consent as contained in Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code?

A.—Our Council is of opinion that there is a general feeling that the present law regarding the Age of Consent in India is not satisfactory and that the Age of Consent ought to be raised. When the limit was fixed at the age of 12 in 1891, Government had given an implied promise that it would be raised to 14 when a suitable opportunity came. Since then, social customs and opinions have undergone a rapid and radical change rendering a substantial increase of the Age of Consent imperative.

Q.—What are the circumstances which in your opinion justify (1) retaining the law of the Age of Consent as it is or, (2) makng an advance on the present law?

A.—Some of the circumstances which in the opinion of our Council justify an advance in the present law are :—

(1) From the physiological point of view, increasing the limit from 12 to 13 is of little consequence and it is therefore necessary to increase it still further.

(2) Owing to the growing sentiment in favour of the higher education of women, an increasing number of grown up girls remain unmarried upto a late age. Further, owing to the relaxation of purdah and removal of restraints on the freedom of movement in the case of women, larger number of grown-up girls move about freely in the public. The number of women employed in factories is on the increase. There is a general loosening of old restrictions at comparatiely more rapid pace than the advance of public opinion in matters relating to sexual and social purity. There is also a growing feeling against the obligatory rule of marriage. These circumstances have made it necessary to afford greater protection for the safety of young women and this situation is further accentuated by the impact of post-war larity in morals on life and character through such agencies as cinema sand sensational novels and plays.

The nett result of these influences is, on the one hand, to decrease the old customary safeguards for the protection of the women and, on the other hand, to increase the opportunities for men with ill-assimilated ideas of social freedom to take advantage of the disappearance of such safeguards.

SEDUCTION AND RAPE.

Q.—Are crimes of seduction or rape frequent in your part of the country? Has the amendment of the law made in 1925 raising the age of consent to 14 years succeeded in preventing or reducing cases of rape outside the marital state, or the improper seduction of girls for immoral purposes? If not, what measures would you propose to make the law effective?

A.—In the absence of raliable statistics, the Council feel that they are unable to give definite answer to this question. But the Council are aware of loud complaints in some part of the country about the growing evil of the abduction of young girls for different purposes.

As to the effect of the amendment of the law in 1925, our Council are of opinion that sufficient time has not elapsed since then to enable it to form an accurate estimate of its preventive effect.

Q.—Has the amendment of 1925 raising the age of consent within the marital state to 13 years been effective in protecting married girls against cohabitation with husbands within the prescribed age limit—

(1) by postponing the consummation of marriage, (2) by stimulating public opinion in that direction, or (3) by putting off marriage beyond 13?

If not, what steps would you propose to make it effective?

A.—As stated above, the amendment of 1925 has been in force only for a short time and our Council do not think that it would have had any material effect in any of the three directions suggested in the question. But several influences including the discussions in the Press and on the platform on the question of women's rights and liberaties and has women's movement which has been rapidly growing in strength and volume have tended to advance both opinion and practice in these directions. The one step which the Legislature can take to make these forces more effective is to discountenance child marriage with an ultimate view to its prohibition.

Q.—What is the usual age at which girls attain puberty in your part of the country? Does this differ in different castes, communities or classes of society?

A.—Fourteen is perhaps the usual age at which girls attain puberty in most parts of India. It is probably not a question of castes and communities. The most recent opinion as regards age and sex distribution inclines to assign them to territorial rather than to caste or communal peculiarities. Our Council, however, are of opinion that puberty is perhaps as much a psychological as a pshysiological incident. Puberty appears earlier in girls brought up in the old way, namely, without education and with the constant thought of marriage as their sole purpose in life than in educated surroundings and with intellectual and social interests and with a broader out-look on life.

Q.—Is cohabitation common in your part of the country among any class or classes of people—

(1) before puberty, (2) soon after puberty, (3) before the girl completes 13 years.

Do any of these cases come to court?

A.—According to the Indian Census Report the custom of child marriage-i.e., marriage before the age often is most prevalent in Behar and Orissa, Bombay, Baroda the Central Indian tract and Hyderabad. Even in these areas cohabitation before puberty is, in the opinion of our Council, not common as public opinion will not countenance it. It is usually after puberty and, as 14 is the average age, it is improbable that there are many cases of consummation before the girl completes 14 years. Such cases of pre-puberty consummation that occur are most likely among ill-assorted couples when adult men marry girls of tender age. There is a growing feeling against such marriage also.

"A SOCIAL TRAITOR".

These cases seldom come before the Courts for the simple reason that the conviction of the husband places the girl in an intolerable position both from the economic and social points of view. She cannot remarry, and she is likely to be looked upon by her husband's relatives as a sort of social traitor.

Q.—Do you attribute the practice of the early consummation of marriage before or at puberty, wherever it exists, to religious injunction? If so, what is the authority for and nature of that injunction, and does that authority prescribe any, and what penalty for its breach?

A.—Our Council do not believe that early consummation of marriage is due to any religious injunction. Wherever it prevails it is based upon local custom. The question of Sastraic authority in social reform is no longer a live issue as it was 30 years ago. In fact, religion has become only apretext nowadays for justifying irrational customs.

Q.—Do you consider that the attainment of puberty is a sufficient indication of physical maturity to justify consummation of marriage? If not, at what age and how-long after puberty may a girl's physical development be considered to be enough to justify such consummation without injury to her own health and that of her progeny?

15 TO BE MINIMUM AGE.

A.—Whether puberty is sufficient indication of physical maturity is a question for physiologists to answer. Our Council are howeer strongly of opinion that only physical but mental maturity also is essential for a girl to give a valid consent to sexual intercourse whether in or out of marriage. A mere physical consent for such a serious matter cannot be regarded as a deliberate and valid consent.

Our Council are therefore of opinion that, having regard to prevailing custom and sentiment, 15 should be deemed to be the minimum age for consummation of marriage for girls, though they are inclined to believe that if the health of the girl and her progeny is the only consideration, the age limit should be still higher.

Q.—At what age would a girl in India be competent to give an intelligent consent to cohabitation with a due realization of consequences?

A.—As stated in answer to question IX, the question is one of not only physical but mental maturity. Our Council should be inclined to think that not many Indian girls are competent to give an intelligent consent under 18 years of age. Up to this age they are regarded as minors for all civil purposes and our Council think that they are and should be regarded as minors incapable of giving valid consent to sexual intercourse.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Q.—Would you prefer to rely on the strengthening of the penal law secure the object in view or on the progress of social reform by means of education and social propaganda?

A.—The progress of social reform by means of education and propaganda is of course our main line of attack, but our Council think that well-considered social legislation is essential to consolidate our gains and to prevent a relapse. The slowness in passing such legislation has been a serious handicap to social reformers.

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SPIRIT BEHIND BARDOLI

FAILURE WRIT LARGE ON SIMON COMMISSION

NEW LABOUR MOVE

"SAK" EXPOSES DESIGNS OF PURCELL & CO.

The following is the speech of Comrade "Sak" during the debate on Indian affair in the Commons in August.

Mr. Saklatvala. The Hon. Member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston) has entered his protest against the manner in which India has been treated by this House and I wish, not merely to emphasise that protest, but to point out that it reveals a situation much more scandalous and disgraceful than appears on the surface. It is not merely a sort of indinference; it is positively a discreditable and cowardly action which has been contrived purposely to bring about this situation. I can clearly and emphatically express my protest in the same terms as those in which I wrote to the Prime Minister the day before yesterday.

I would point out that though it is technically true that the Labour party as an Opposition might, I would go further and say should, have devoted one or even two days on Supply to the Indian question, that does not mean that the Government have no obligations or that Parliament has no obligations and no duty Condemn as we may the action of the Labour party in not giving higher importance to the Indian Supply Votes than to some other Votes that have been taken, one cannot but condemn the action of the Government in not performing their duty, which is of a more serious nature than the duty of the Opposition. I hope that the House will permit me very briefly—because the plot has been hatched in order to make the speeches brief and incomplete—to put forward the real issue.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The real issue is how far and how long is British Imperialism to be permitted to oppress a human race of 300,000,000 people It is futile to argue that this problem is not a political one, that it is an economic one, and that an increase of wages will do this or that. Anything you argue is for the justification of the continuation of the British rule in India. I do not know what the ideas of Hon. Members may be, but again as I have said on previous occasions, the so-called democratic British Parliament has turned itself into a machinery of oppression, robbery, denial of the democratic vote to 300,000,000 people. A little while ago we were discussing the migration problem and the rights of British citizens. My friends on the Labour Benches are fond of the word Commonwealth but everyone knows that the very thing the British would fight most against would be permission for the British Indian subjects to migrate to Australia

It is well known that none of the Colonies in the Commonwealth, that none of the parties in this House are going to treat Indians or Africans with anything like equality in these matters. They are going to be an oppressed and conquered race without rights in the Commonrace without rights in the Commonwealth, so why this humbug about a Commonwealth? The British Commonwealth must remain of two portions, the first of independent groups of people and the second of enslaved, exploited, ill-treated people. We have been talking of ex-service men with mouthfuls of sympathy. There are ex-service men in India, and the despicable British rulers in India are giving the widows of men who lost their lives for somebody else pensions of 10d. or 14d. a week. (Interruption). The Hon. member for Falmouth (Mr. Pilcher) says it is not true. I say the Hon. Member for Falmouth is suggesting an untruth himself. There are figures on record showing that the widows of Indians killed in the war are receiving pensions that work out at 14d. a week. India has no place in a foreign empire. To live under a foreign empire must be a curse to any country, just as great a curse as it would be to Britain if Germany, Russia or China had conquered us. The Hon. Member for Falmouth said the Hon. Member for Dundee did not do credit to British rule in India. He must have been inattentive, because the Hon. Member for Dundee did the fullest credit to British rule in India. There are 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 preventable deaths every year. That does the fullest credit to British rule in India.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

I know that some Hon. Members on the Labour Benches believe that Imperialism can be kind, that it can be beneficent. Imperialism can be nothing of the kind. I know that my Hon. Friend the Member for Bow and Bromley (Mr. Lansbury) with all his patriotism and love for peace, condemns me for this Communist preaching of revolution. I would preach a revolution to put an end to this British murder in India of 6,000,000 lives year after year, 17,000 preventable deaths every day. That does not disturb the conscience of some people who say they are against physical violence. This is a condition which must continue under Imperialism.

The Hon. Member for Dundee pointed out that people are hungry, people are illiterate and that they are dying in shoals but Hon. Members on the Labour Benches believe that people in India would be quite satisfied if they were given a few annas more per day. The people of India will never be content to remain under foreign rule. They are just the same as the people of any other country. The first problem every morning when Indians rise and the last problem when they go to bed is the curse of foreign rule in their country, which they must fight to overthrow with all their might and with all the resources at their power. It would be a disgrace to British mentality to suggest to the world that foreign rule should be tolerated by any people. How could British rule continue to existi if those 6,000,000 deaths did not occur, if that poverty did not occur, if the weakness and degeneration did not occur? British rule in India could not exist for a single moment, and the British rulers know it. You cannot separate the two, you must allow the one to go with the other. One is the cause of the other. As long as British rule continues in anybody else's country, even though it were under a Labour Government, it can only be a rule of oppression, of degradation, of tyranny of explanation and of inhumanity. The Hon. Member for Dundee suggests that we should give them agricultural implements and increase their wages. I agree Try it. The first effect would be that before the people had got even half as strong as you wish to make them the spirit of political revolt would be higher. The House must recognise that India is governed by a foreign country because of the physical degradation and weakness which it imposes upon her. With the slightest improvement in conditions the revolt against the existence of British rule there can only grow.

I have touched upon various matters, each one of them an index of the incompatibility of one nation's rule in another nation's country. I am not going to debate upon the Simon Commission, but when last year I pointed out to this House the effect it had upon Indian opinion I was scoffed at and laughed at. What has the Simon Commission degenerated into? No Commission in the history of this or any other Parliament has had to undergo its tortures. Every day and every week the Simon Commission has got to plot, to lie, to intrigue, to make another attempt to deceive, to make another attempt to hoodwink and to throw dust in the eyes of the people, It is not the Simon Commission or its personnel, but a clear evidence that no nation can rule another nation against its will. How were the strikers treated in India. There have been strikes on the railways and in the textile industry. The strike on the railways has taken place because the men have refused to work for 14s. 6d. per month. That is an economic problem, and how does the Government treat it? In one case five persons were shot down, and in another case eight persons were shot. In a case which happened in March last the magistrate described the shooting carried out by the officer in charge as cold-blooded murder, and now we have been told that a Commission is to inquire into the affair and make some wonderful Report. Such things never occur in other civilised countries

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The Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton): I said that there was a Report, but I was not prepared to publish it until the Court had come to a decision in an action for libel against persons who had made very much the same charge as the Hon. Member is making now.

A SMOKE-SCREEN.

Mr. Saklatvala: Now the Noble Lord is trying to screen himself behind the case, and his interruption is only a smoke-screen to hide the matter.

I am proud of what is going on. This Bardoli movement should have come about in 1922, and it is coming now It is the same problem. Inwardly it is not so much a protest against the increased rent of the land as the voice of a conquered people who are ready to seize any excuse to overthrow the British Government. I make no secret about it, for I believe that behind the Bardoli is the spirit of another Indian revolt to overthrow the civil government in India, because the people think that their present rulers have no right to stay there for a second longer. All these things are now being carried out under a sort of camouflage which enables the newspaper editor to write about these things.

I want to say a word or two with regard to the movement known as the Workers' and the Peasants' Party. Somehow or other, because there has been a Workers' and Peasants' Party in Russia and China, and there have been revolutionary movements for mass freedom, some our friends seem to think that a Workers' and Peasants' Party in India must be a sinister movement. It is not. In countries like Great Britain, Germany or France, which are highly industrialised, the trade union movement alone may be sufficient for mass organisation; but, in countries like Russia, China and India, where the proportion of Industrial population would be barely 20 to 80 of agricultural population, a trade union movement pure and simple stultifies its own object, and we find that in India masters, as soon as they find the workers organised and joining the trade union movement, can afford to dismiss them wholesale, because they have behind them an ocean of humanity from which they can capture fresh material. In those countries where the ratio of industrial to agricultural and peasant workers is so small, the only successful method of safeguarding the industrial and trade union rights of the industrial workers is by recognition of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. I do not want the House to blame anyone for using such organisations under the pressure of some real, bona fide economic excuse, but it cannot be denied that the one object of such movements must be political, and is rightly political; and, if it were not political, we should be sorry for the whole of India as a mass of human beings who would not deserve to be called by that name.

BACK-BAY SCANDAL.

The other day we asked the Noble Lord a question with regard to the scandal in connection with the Bombay reclamation. In this Parliament, when a subject is put to unjust expense, compensation is given The Government now shirk their responsibility by denying an open committee of inquiry. It is abundantly proved that all officials from the then Governor of Bombay to the engineers in the Department have made large sums disappear without results in the so-called reclamation of land. A commission is sent down and an Indian gentleman comes forward to give evidence. He begins to speak of corruption. Immediately he is intimidated and threatened, which no one may do before a committee of investigation in any country where people have self-government.

The Government intimidated him and sent him for public trial. The magistrate discharged him as not only not guilty, but as having proved several of the charges. I ask the noble Lord why his expenses should not be paid. The Government official who lost the case has his expenses paid by the Government, though the Government were not bound to do it. The defendant, who happened to be a stronger man than British Imperialism could crush, did, not have his expenses paid. I asked the Noble Lord and he said he defended himself. He is a lawyer with a large practice. He had to submit himself to 64, full days' hearing and he had to travel about collecting evidence and incurred great expense. In this Parliament you would not refuse to compensate anyone who is put to loss, but when you come to rule India no meanness is low enough to practise.

This is how things are carried on. In the interest of the people of this country, in the interest of humanity, in the interest of the people of India it is time they gave up deceiving the world by talking about the Simon Commission and inquiries and investigations and British-made constitutions and all that nonsense. The one remedy is the immediate withdrawal of every British military and civil officer from India, and let the people manage their own affairs. If they quarrel, let them quarrel. No quarrel would be worse than 6,000,000 men, women and children slaughtered year by year. It is said it is a wonderful thing that a few soldiers are defending the frontiers. You are defending the frontiers and slaughtering the people inside the frontiers. Six million people are slaughtered year after year, apart from preventable deaths, most of them infants. No terrible German war maker ever slaughtered infants on such a large scale. No Russian revolutionary ever killed human life so systematically and so continuously.

I again submit to this House, that it should make up its mind completely and clearly in discussing various methods that the people of India should be considered as being of the same type of human beings as the people of Great Britain to whom the first instinct is liberty and freedom. This will never come to them, even if Great Britain keeps on appointing Agricultural and Simon Commissions for 500 years. It will only come from freedom and from liberty. I urge this House to consder Indian problems in the serious, sincere and only real way, and in no other aspect.

MR. PURCELL'S PLATITUDES.

Mr. Purcell: I approach this question of India in quite a different way from that in which my hon. Friend the Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala) approaches it. The position, as I see it, is that India at the present time is not suffering so much from what is known as Imperialism as it is suffering from what I would call stomach trouble. The people of India require food, and they need it badly. I am afraid that India will not get any better by the mere transference from white to black. I do not think India will improve under native government.

These are some of the working class points of view from which we should look at India. I find that 250,000,000 Indians get, so it is said, rather less than a handful of rice a day. Rather than stirring up any great political strife amongst those Indians, I think it would be better to make an attempt to feed them better than they are fed at the present time. What is needed amongst the Indians is education in trade unionism in order that they may be able to organize in the very factories of which the hon. Member for Battersea North speaks. I cannot help feeling that the Indian zemindar, for example, might set a good example to other people by cleaning up Kankinarrah, which is a plague spot, a cesspool of disease, and a sweaters' hole In Kankinarrah we are asked to believe in the Swaraj. In that place, Nationalism is a good thing, Swaraj is a great thing, and it is the advocate of Swaraj who is bleeding the place at the present time. It is no use asking me to oppose the Britishers in India when I see the other people worse in many respects, as far as I am able to judge. Rather on the contrary, I say that it would be better for the working people of India for the Government whether it is this Government or an Indian Government, to give them a free scope in order to be able to meet their employers on better terms.

Then there is the fact that only 22,500,000 people out of 320,000,000 in India can read and write. What about the world demands that would be set up if we started to build schools for the people of India? The whole thing is full of possibilities. There is the old adage "After bread, education". I see tremendous economic possibilities in the proposal.

OOZING SYMPATHY.

My view is that the most helpful thing to India now would be the provision of capable and experienced trade union organisers to aid these people and to advise them in negotiations. A penny per day more in the case of 750,000 railwaymen would be a God-send from many points of view. It would mean an extra meal per day. That is what we have to do. I suggest that the matter should be considered from the point of view of the labour needs of the Indian workers.

I do not agree that all this boycott is a very serious thing at all. I was out there when the boycott was going on and if I could not organise a better boycott than that I would turn up the trade union movement. It is a very easy thing to get a lot of men to come out and protest, and to leave them to get a hiding. It is another easy thing to get students out to protest. But students are not workmen. I am speaking from the point of view of disorganising industry, and so on. You can have out all the students you like, so far as Madras and Calcutta and Bombay are concerned; but as a matter of fact it had no effect at all on the ordinary working people; they were all working I hope we shall not accept the idea which is accepted among some people, that the Swarajists and Indian Nationalists are the saviours of the Indian people. I do not think they are. The Indian workpeople will be their own best friends if they organise on sound trade union lines to improve housing, to secure educational advance, to get better wages and shorter hours all along the line. They can thus make themselves masters of the situation in their own working class house, rather than servants in the house of the sweating Nationalists who exist in India at the present time.

TAXES WITHOUT TEARS

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR BEAUTIES

Every man who pays income-tax hates it, but what would we put in its place if we abolished it? Paul Potts has a bright idea—a tax on beauty, with a licence system for all our little vanities!

Paul Potts is a man of many ideas, and, being generous, he likes to share them with his fellow-men.

The other night he encountered a street-corner meeting, where a big man in shirt-sleeves was educating the proletariat from a portable platform.

A gleam came into Paul Potts' eyes. Here was a Heaven sent opportunity. The crowd was here—why not give it, and the shirt-sleeved orator, some real education? The man on the platform was talking about taxation, too.

Paul proceeded to talk about taxation, too.

"What you want", he declared, "is a tax that people'll fall over each other to pay."

"Like you fall over yourself to pay the tax on beer," suggested the orator sourly.

Paul became vocal but unintelligible. Finally, a policeman led him gently away.

"You want to put more water in it," said the policeman.

But Paul was undaunted.

"This income-tax idea is all wrong," he said, when he reached home. "What you want is a tax on our little vanities. Taxes without tears. A tax on beauty, for instance——"

Now, the Potts family, invariably polite to strangers, never dreamt of being polite to its titular head. "Father has to be seen but must not be heard," was the motto of the youthful Pottses.

"If I must listen to a gramophone, give me rag-time!" said Mrs. Potts.

So Mr. Potts had no sooner started than the family applied the silencer.

Paul finished his supper hastily and retired to bed. All the same, he felt it was a good idea. A tax on beauty—as gentlemen prefer blondes, so much for golden hair; double rates for golden hair with the blue eyes. So much extra for a dimple. And so on.

Manly beauty also could be taxed. His own handsome features, for instance No one would mind being taxed—super-taxed even—for the rare privilege of having a face like his.

The sun was streaming down on the golden sands. To safeguard his complexion Mr. Potts had hoisted his office umbrella. It was an ancient umbrella—three-and-six at a Railway Lost Property Sale—and under it Paul had the air of a Boy Scout in camp. He looked out, with mild interest, at the throng of holidays-makers. Suddenly he became aware of two men in uniform moving slowly along the sands.

Just a few yards from Mr. Potts they stopped beside a girl whom our hero had been contemplating with admiration pleasantly mingled with a gentle reproof.

"My daughters would never get themselves up like that," Mr. Potts had thought, and studied her carefully, so that he might tell his family what to avoid.

"Have you your beauty appears?" demanded one of the men in uniform.

Mr. Potts picked up his ears. The girl opened her handbag and produced an official looking roll of papers, which the man studied carefully.

"Complexion, pink and white," he read accusingly. "But, it's brown, miss."

"I know," said the girl, "It's the sun."

"Can't help that!" said the man, "Under the Act, brown is the fashionable complexion for July. August, and September. You'll have to pay excess. Difference between pink and white and brown, one guinea. Write her out a receipt, Bill."

The young lady fumbled with her purse "Here, hold on, Bill!" said the tax-collector. "What's this? You haven't got a knee licence!" "I must have left it at home," said the girl feebly, looking in horror at the silken knees upon which the tax-man's accusing gaze was fixed.

"That's no good," said the collector; "no good at all! Anyone showing knees without a licence comes to the police station. Defrauding the Revenue, that's what it is!"

"That's right," agreed Bill. "Triple tax and a fine—or imprisonment."

Paul Potts struggled to his feet. His sense of chivalry was outraged. Besides, they were really very nice knees.

"What's all this about?" he demanded.

The two collectors swung round on him.

"Oh-ho!" said the man who appeared to be the senior of the two. "Trousers, Bill!"

Bill whipped out a measuring-tape, and before Mr. Potts realised what was happening had run it round the foot of his trousers.

"Two inches over the width," he reported.

"Where's your licence to wear the wide trousers?" demanded the senior tax collector. "And a school-colours tie And a watchchain? And you've got a nose there. Irish. Have you paid tax on it? Five pounds an Irish nose is. Where's your vanity papers?"

"My what?" exclaimed Mr. Potts. "I don't know what you're talking about."

"Bad case, Bill," remarked the senior tax-collector gleefully. "Handcuffs!"

Bill produced a pair of handcuffs and approached. Mr. Potts, with the strength and courage of despair, threw himself upon him. The senior tax-collector blew his whistle—a long, shrill blast. Came the answering clangour of a fire bell and a fire engine packed with police men, charged down the beach towards Mr. Potts

Meanwhile, the two tax-collectors had grappled with him. They were worrying him as greyhounds dream of worrying the electric hare.

"I'll teach him——" the tax-collector was shouting.

The man's voice seemed to blend with a familiar feminine one. Mr. Potts sat up blinking to find Mrs. Potts shaking him viogrously, while the alarm-clock gave its last feeble whirr.

"You can never get up yourself," Mrs. Potts was saying. "What's the good of an alarm? I've got to shake you awake every morning."

Slowly Mr. Potts dressed. As he struggled with his studs he reflected. After all, he mused, perhaps it wasn't quite so simple, this tax on beauty. For a man like him, it might be expensive. It would be no joke being as handsome and well dressed as he was if——

"Hurry up, Funny-face!" shouted Mrs. Potts, from the foot of the stairs. —"Answers."

CLEANSING OF THE TEETH

EXPERT PRESCRIBES SALT-WATER

"The best thing to use for the daily cleansing of the teeth is salt water—a teaspoonful of kitchen salt in one-third of a tumbler of water", said Sir Harry Baldwin, Surgeon dentist to the King, in a lecture to the People's League of Health at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London.

Pastes and powders might be used for occasional polishing of teeth, he added.

"You will never have pyorrhoea if you keep the edges of the gum tight and hard by daily friction." The gums should be rubbed with a light hand, night and morning. Every part of the gums, back and front, should be brushed.

"Pyorrhoea did not cause pain, but was a serious disease which might eat through the bone of the jaws and penetrate to the nose.

Decay of the teeth was caused by the destructive action of acids resulting from stagnation of starchy food in the mouth.

"Nature provided an alkaline saliva as an antidote to the acid, and what we should do was to stimulate the formation of this healthy saliva. Fruit was a most excellent thing for the purpose."

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